Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 295- BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Dec.	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,912
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,043
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec. 1925	DONGOLA	8,083	...
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
16th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
17th ,,	BANKURA ..	Suez via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
19th ,,	VASNA ..	Suez via Karachi;
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	16th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kamoyama	5363	8th Dec.	20th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	[illegible]
Capital Subscribed	.....	[illegible]
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	[illegible]
Reserve Fund	.....	25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,37,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonam
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Kairij
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayangange
Chandpore.	Nasik
Coconada	Negapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ojhiamund
Cuddapah	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Patna
Darjeeling	Peshawar
Dehradun	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Delhi	Poona
Dalhousie	Poona City
Dhanbad	Quetta
Dhulia	Rajahmundry
Dibrugarh	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Erode	Rangoon
Ferozepore	Ranpur
Farrukhabad	Rawalpindi
Fyzabad	Saharanpur
Gorakhpur	Salem
Godhra	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Secunderabad
Guntur	Serajganje
Gwalior	Sholapur
Hathras	Sialkot
Hubli	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Srinagar
Hyderabad (Sind)	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jaipur	Tellicherry
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tinnevelly
Jalpaiguri	Trichinopoly
Jamshedpur	Trivandrum
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Tuticorin
	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Dig Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING

Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1329.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply

S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42218.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. C 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MAHARATTA for the Chief Clerk's Post in the Sandur Durbar's Office. He must be a Shorthand Typist, well up in English and Marathi. Pay to begin with Rs. 60. Apply to the DEWAN of Sandur. (Sd) GHORPADE, the Raja Sahib of Sandur.
A 22280

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD LAHORE.—Invite applications from gentlemen possessing first class Banking experience and very high general ability to serve as its CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on a starting salary upto Rs. 2,000 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 100 p.m. The applications accompanied with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1924, Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Limited, LAHORE.
A 22144

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced and energetic young SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in any Capacity. Willing to go oversea. Please write to Box No. 616 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 499

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—We have to let a well ventilated portion of our office, admeasuring about 2200 sq. ft. Apply VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & CO., 20, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R511

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand five Bowl Calender in good working order. Reply to Box No. 621, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R510

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAFE CHILD-BIRTH without pain resulted everywhere by taking ZEMSONA TONIC during pregnancy. Rs. 3/8/0. Dr. MATTHEW'S PHARMACY, Ganjipura, Jubbulpore. (C. P.)
T 495

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. 'Dara' from MAURITIUS are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
12th Dec. 1924. 22266

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Risaldar (Mounted Branch, Bombay City Police) carrying, pay Rs 125-5-200, clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month and free quarters.

Only those possessing the following qualifications need apply:—

(1) A good knowledge of English and Hindustani or Marathi.
(2) Age between 30 and 40 years.
(3) Height 5' 5" (minimum).
(4) Chest 33" defiated (minimum).
(5) Good horsemanship.

Preference will be given to those, who have served in the Indian Cavalry.

Intending applicants should submit their applications with copies of certificates of moral character and of testimonials, if any, to the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1925.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical test before appointment and will officiate for two years pending the retirement of the permanent incumbent, who is on long leave preparatory to retirement.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1924.
22272

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced Forest Officer for the Dharampur State. Pay Rs. 200 to 300 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the DEWAN, Dharampur State (Gujarat.)
22170

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the Firm of MUNCHERSHAH CHANDABHOY SANGA & CO., has been DISSOLVED, from the 1st day of December, 1924, and the undersigned will carry on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors and Fire Loss Assessors and Adjusters, under the name and style of MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & CO., at their old office, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY
M.S.A., M.S.E., (Lon.)
BOMANJI M. CHANDABHOY.
M.S.E. (Lon.)

Bombay, 10th December, 1924.
22249

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3957 of 1923.

AKBARALLI MUSSABHAI RAJA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SALEBHAI SHAIKH TAYEBBHAI KOTHARI and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Pulic Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and 33/100 of another square yard (1r2.33) or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492,164 and New Nos. 14011, 1412, 14077, 14078. Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, seventh Cross Lane on or towards the North by stables and on or towards the South by the property of Shavakshah Bomanji Chotia and on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 8th Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2291 and Street No. 92 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the borrower.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3688, New No. 10398, Old Survey No. 1/3267 and New. Survey No. 5997 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ligal Pochet Bin Pochai and on the South by the said third Kamatipura Street assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1249, 50 and Street Nos. 123-25.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 492, 493, 539, 537 and 164, New Nos. 12011, 14012, 14077 and 14078 and Old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2122 Street No. 13 Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland 3rd Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane aforesaid on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Marwadi Porbhia Dhoiaji and Now of Shukhanbai daughter of Noorbhai Dudhabhai and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshavlal Jamietram and now of Daramdas Vallabhdas and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Borrower.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Kurla, Sub-District Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, known as Lamzai or Kashirakfield bearing Entry No. (R.R.) 167 Survey No. 162 Pot No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 11000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East and West by the property of Malakh Saheb Sallaknah, on or towards the North by the property of Phillip Antores and on or towards the South by the remaining land belonging to the said Essabhai Mulla Abdeali.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
21077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST

1 diamond weighing 4 Ratis about. On Friday, 12th Dec., 1924 between Princess Street & Queens Road. Finder will be highly rewarded. Apply to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R509

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres. and Agents.
22268

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924 and consent Judge's Order dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4—Property at Fofalwady near Moombadevi Road Chowki on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the East side of Clive Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Devji on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsy, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadestral Survey No. 142 of Princess Street Division.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the Eastern Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Devji on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4888 and Bhandup Street, No. 16-18 bearing Cadestral Survey No. 142 of Princess Street Division.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage, tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi, Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 600, Old Survey No. 61, and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the oart and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5709 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDYA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS. 1924.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 100 miles and at 1½ fares to Intermediate class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays For periods of availability, etc., see Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th December, 1924.
22237

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3258 of 1923.

KALIDAS BHIMJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai JIVIBAI and Another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
SCHEDULE.

(A) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground No. 323, situate at Chandani Station Road, Thana, Thana District (Salsette District) in the Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, and structure standing thereon assessed by the Thana Municipality, bearing house No. 122 at Station Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the Gully leading to Plot No. 123, on or towards the North by property No. 121, belonging to Zina Keshowji and on or towards the South by the open space.

(B) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground No. 323, situate at Chandani Station Road, Thana, Thana District, (Salsette District) in the Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Thana Municipality bearing house No. 121 at Station Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the Municipal open space, on or towards the West by open space, on or towards the North by wall of the compound behind which there is open space of Zina Keshowji and his house and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner,
22173

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3102 of 1923.

ISMAILJI ABDULALI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
KALLIANJI PURSHOTUM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 573 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing new Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on or towards the West by the seashore on or towards the North by the property of Vandravandas Purshotumdas Trustees for Bhansali Mahajan and on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and which premises are situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to the Sea-shore, on or towards the West by the property of Vandravandas Purshotumdas as manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property described above and on or towards the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudeo Chatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.

LOT NO. 2.

One field situate at Mowje Keneri near Borivli in pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34 admeasuring 1-9 dhep i.e. 22823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Tank of Keneri on or towards the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on or towards the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibhai Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, Doctor Bhawanisankar Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibhai Khot. This land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22174

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE following horse drawn steam fire engines are to be disposed of owing to motorization of the Brigade:—

Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.

One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.

The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Head-quarters. Full particulars and price on application. Reasonable offers will be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

T. C. GREENOP.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Head-quarters,
Byculla.
Bombay 28th November, 1924.
22171.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MORI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Maniar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Bhogilal Dessaibhoy and Somabhoy Dessaibhoy and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th day of January 1924 made between Ali Mahomed and Son of one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Friday the 19th day of December 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 82.7 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 5014 and Street No. 489 and bearing Collector's Survey No. B 1/62 and cadestral Survey No. 1238 of Mahim Division at which premises are situate at Mori Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Mathurabai Bhasker, on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the house of Sagunabai H. Talekar and on or towards the South by the said Mori Road.

LOT. No. 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5015 Street No. 190 and Collector's New Survey No. B 1/62 Cadestral Survey No. 1239 of Mahim Division containing by admeasurement fifty eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the North by a gulli, on the South by Fazendari open ground and Mori Road, on the East by a gulli and house of Sagunabai H. Talekar and on the West by a gulli and house of Abdool Tyab Fattealli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Maniar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 16, Humam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES STEVEDORES LANDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "APOLLO."

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., under instructions from Mr. A. F. Walters, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1404 of 1924: The Omiar Founding & Engineering Company V/S Aderji Rustomji Jokhi and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree passed on the 27th November, 1924, in the said Suit will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th December, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the Motor Launch "Apollo" bearing register No. 5388 of Surat and Bombay at Customs Bunder (Custom Road, Fort) where it is now lying.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night 6, 8, & 10.

A PROGRAMME TO MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY. PLENTY OF INTEREST TONS OF LAUGHTER.

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

IN

WHY ANNOUNCE YOUR MARRIAGE.

A sparkling clever play packed with witty situations crammed with laughter yet containing a warning as to the complications which can ensue when you keep your marriage a secret. Brilliant and without a single dull moment,

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL NO. 4.

an interesting screen magazine

FELIX IN HOLLYWOOD

Another laughter raising adventure of the famous cat.

WHITE WINGS.

A comic full of good healthy laughter.

A PROGRAMME OF EXCEPTIONAL VARIETY WITH SOMETHING TO DELIGHT EVERYONE.

Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. and 1 P.M and 5 P.M., and 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEXT WEEK

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

England's Greatest Actor

MATHESON LANG

IN

THE WANDERING JEW

The famous play which took London by storm. A strong emotional and beautiful picture set in gorgeous surroundings.

NEXT WEEK.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

'CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA'

AND 'PAGLIACCI.'

TO-DAY CINEMA AT 5-30 p.m.

"THE MAKE BELIEVE WIFE"

with BILLIE BURKE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Note change of Timings.

TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-30 p.m.

"OVER THE HILL"

With MARY CARR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"LONG LIVE THE KING"

With JACKIE COOGAN.

MADELEINE

Presents

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

"THE BLACK DIAMOND"

A Famous FRENCH Production from the Gripping Novel by JEAN AICARD (of the French Academy)

and featuring

The Celebrated French Beauty & Star

GINETTE MADDIE

in 10 Reels Complete.

A Splendid 2 Hours' Treat.

Special Change in Times.

3 shows daily—6—8 & 10.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINÉ MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

CINEMA

MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDOOSTHAN'S PRODUCTION

DATTA JANAM.

Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-DAY THREE SHOWS ONLY AT

5-45; 8; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Mighty Million Dollar Universal Super Production

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

The glorious screen adaptation of the world-famous novel "The Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris," featuring the most famous star

LON CHANEY

and supported by such notable favourites as

NORMAN KERRY

PATSY RUTH MILLER

ERNEST TORRENCE

and a host of others. You remember the great sensation this mighty, super-film had caused in Bombay when it was screened about five months back. We now present an

ENTIRELY NEW COPY

just sent out from America. It is a film *par excellence*

ALL THE TWELVE PARTS COMPLETE

are screened—a rare opportunity to see this wonderful powerful Picture from the beginning right upto the end.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT

5-45; 8 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Revolving Shows; Ticket holders of Box, Sofa and 1st Class can enter the show any time, and see the remaining parts in the next show with the same ticket.

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13.

S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.
S S Devanha, Thornton, London.
S S Karapar, Bennebr, Durban.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Celebes Maru, Kawamara, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14.

S S Clan Urkuhart, Gibb, Calicut.
S S Alps Maru, Kametaken, Kobe.
S S Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
S S Chindwara, Briskey, Rangoon.
S S Roseden, Brewer Durban.
S S Garmula, Lane, Calcutta.
S S Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
S S British Sailor Main Mahomerah.
S S Pasha, Oakeshott, Java.

LOADING.

Dec. 13.

Steamer Karapara for Durban.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4370 tons, Captain W A Rome arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Devanha:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain E J Thornton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 157 passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African Mail steamer Karapara 3722 tons, Captain V O Bannebr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 4258 tons, Captain J Kawamara arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Urkuhart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Urkuhart, 3757 tons, Captain A W P Gibb, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calicut with a general cargo.

S S Alps Maru:—The O S K steamer Alps Maru 4862 tons, Captain M Kametaka, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain John Roberts, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chindwara, 3307 tons, Captain T L Briskey, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa, 4082 tons, Captain G Bonzamino, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Sailor:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Sailor, 3444 tons, Captain F Main, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Pasha:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pasha, 3155 tons, Captaon C A Oakeshott, sailed yesterday from harbour for Java, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Devanha 4785 London, 20/12, M M & Co.
3 C Manchester 3,566 tons K'chi NF, K Nixon and Co.
5 Silvio Pellico, 3330, K'chi, 16/12, L Tristino.
12 Crostafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
14 Dongola, 4279, China/Japan 21/12, M M and Co.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12, M M and Co.
7 Generale Petitti 3509 Hull, 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
8 Ceylon Maru, 2995, Kobe, 15/12, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Ahmedi, 1551, Basra, 15/12, S Hussen Co.
C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
N Chakrata, 3602, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.

Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.

Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.

Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 28th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.

City of Salisbury due about 23rd December, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.

City of London due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.

Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassamo due about 16th December, Agent J F Co.

City of Birmingham due about 31st December, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

Cherea due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 29th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toba Maru due about 15th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Borneo Maru due about 28th December Agent O S Kaisha.

Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 15th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

Karapura due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

18-12-24.

S S Devanha for London:—50 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.. 100 bales hemp, H Govindji 284 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 2600 cwt wheat middlings, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 100 cwt sandalwood billets, S Nowroji and Co. 100 cwt sandalwood roots, S Nowroji and Co.; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 6 bales goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 5 bales cow hides raw, H Lalji and Co.; 50 bales kapok cotton, J A Begbie and Co.; 2100 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 6 bales goat skins tanned, F Nizami and Co. 1 bale goat skins tanned, G Govind and Co.; 10 bales sheep skin tanned, G Govind and Co.; 7 bales cow hides tanned, G Govind and Co., 8 bales cow hides tanned, I Rahimtoola; 32 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola; 7 bales goat skins tanned, J Rahemtoola; 120 cwt deer horns, J Rahemtoola 100 cwt buffalo horns, L Fharia and Sons; 100 cwt buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Devanha for Marseilles—330 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Trevethoe for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp H Govindji; 100 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan; 300 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.; 150 bales hemp, G Puansas; 300 bales cotton ky. C Peraj and Co.. 2000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld. 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 275 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Trevehoe for Ghent:—660 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Argenfels for Antwerp:—500 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros. 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Argenfels for Rotterdam:—115 bales sawri cotton K Perojshaw and Co. 4300 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1 cask wet salted casings, Davar H Kazi and Co. 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Selvio Pellico for Trieste:—110 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co. 65 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co. 33 cases beef guts, Jeena and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.. 275 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 251 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Selvio Pellico for Solonica:—32 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co.

S S Crastafels for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton waste, R Pallanji; 85 bales hemp, T. Moolji Meghji, 4725 cwt groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Crastafels for Copenhagen:—10 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S. Crastafels for Rotterdam:—1999 cwt. teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 7500 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—20 bales goat hair, J A Mahomed; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—1½ cwt ivory, C L Sajan and Co. 117 cwt red raisins, R Monji and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—329 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ld. 400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodata Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Dongola for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Dongola for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

IMPORTS.

13-12-24.

S S Pasha, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ld:—

From Samarang:—52 bags sugar.
From Chhibon:—1510 bags sugar.
From Sourabaya:—3324 bags sugar, 114 drums Alcohol, 1365 baskets hard molasses.
From Cochin—175 bundle coir rope, 1865 bundles coir yarn, 100 robbins dry ginger 280 bags dry ginger.

S S Jalapalaka, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. and Reduced:—

From Rangoon:—77 bags beans, 453 bags till seed, 444 bags cotton seed, 42873 bags rice.
From Madras:—42 bundles cotton waste, 561 bales cotton waste.
From Colombo:—50 bags arecanuts, 126 bags copra, 205 bags sugar, 112 bales mattress fibre, 542 bundles old empty gunnies.
From Tuticorin:—75 bales cotton 5 bags car damoms, 56 bags coffee 128 cases tea dust.
From Cochin:—92 robbins dry ginger, 116 bags dry ginger.

S S Orna, Agents:— Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—400 cases candles, 152 cases Cutch, 696 bags cotton seed, 668 bags till seed, 10601 bags Rice, 2560 bundles teak scantlings, 13329 pieces teak scantlings, 99 pieces block Tin 273 pieces Teak planks, 632 pieces teak squares.
From Moulmein:—1256 pieces posts, 5576 pieces Planks, 3492 pieces teak boards, 3253 pieces teak squares, 2411 pieces stuffs, 125593 pieces teak scantlings, 18615 bundles teak scantlings 2126 bundles battens
From Cochin:—945 bundles coir yarn 81 bags pepper, 313 bags dry ginger, 96 robbins dry ginger.

S S Jehangir. Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.:—

From Jeddah:—7 cases specie, 97 packages pilgrim gear.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 13th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3. Japan (superscribed).	S/S Ceylon Maru.	16th Dec. 24.	9 p.m.
4. China "			
5. Singapore "			
6. Shanghai	..	..	..
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius	..	..	..
9. East Africa	..	..	..
10. South Africa	..	..	..
11. Seychelles	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, December 15, 1924.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3838-21—Jamsetji R and D, Tahilram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and others, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

2609-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga, and Girdharlal Bhaishanker K and R.

975-18—Malmi M R and Co Fakirchand Nemichand and others v Laduram Firchand and others, Dabholker and J.

1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

1866-23—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2855-24—Daphtary F and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and others v T R Tawker and others, Shamrao M and H.

3345-24—Crawford B and Co, Huseinbhai Abdulabhai Lalji and another v Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and and another, Amarchand and M. Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas A Master v MahomedaIly Valibhoy and another, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amarchand and M.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.

363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Narsanha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Narsanha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.

971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

1889-24—Captain and V, Archibald Francis Walters v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1890-24—Captain and V, Merwanji Cowasji v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1892-24—Captain and V, Dossabhoy Hormusji Dhanjibhoy v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2070-24—Jamsetji E and D, S Haroon Haji Jackria and Co., v Karim Mahomed Abdul Kader and Co. Mulla and M.

954-24—Jhavery and Co, Chaturbhuj Shivi v Anantram Vaikuntram, Maniar and Co.

1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punj aand Co. Sardar Shankerrao B. Gandekar, Edgelow G W and Co.

1337-24—Payne and Co, Dinshaw Merwanji Contractor and another v Firoz Faredun Dabu, Vachha and Co.

1776-24—Captain and V, N H Moos v Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2322-24—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand v Amichand Pananalal Motichand and D.

905-24—Crawford B and Co, Khan and Khan and others v Motilal Mulchand and Co., G B Pandya.

4363-23—Crawford B and Co, Khumaji Gajaji and Co. v Narayen Ganpatrao Navalker and another, Subnis G and G

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR ENQUIRY.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co., The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd .and others, Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Juseb and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and otheors, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4617-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

3937-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co. Dabholker and J, Captain and V Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co. Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

REFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another v Nanabhai Sadanand and others, Judah and S., Manilal H and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4763-23—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandumal, vs Madanlal Gopal Kapadia.

LONG CAUSES.

2950-23—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

5008-23—Mulla and M, Batubai widow, Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadi and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co., Wadia G and Co, Sunderdas and Co., Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L. Crawford B and Co., Captain and V.

5007-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow, Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and others Ardeshir H D and Co Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co.

5010-23—Mulla and M, Banubhai widow Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and others Ardeshir H D and Co., Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlinsia and Co Ltd, vs Hali and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsey Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G

2361-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2468-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gejanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand Cl and Chh.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2159-24—Payne and Co, The Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Demodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4448-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvays N and Co.

4686-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshripresad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

There has been a few falls of rain in Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras. Malegaon reports one and a half inches. Western disturbance is as yet unimportant. Forecast: No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 12.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.959	inches.
Temperature of Air	75.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.8	"
Dew Point	55.1	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	72%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	82.2	"
Minimum do. do. ..	69.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, WNW, NNE.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	110 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Dec.				
Sat.	13	14 58	26 5	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3	14 2	18 5
Sun.	14	8 22	25 10	2 35	20 8
		21 82	26 8	14 57	17 6
M.	15	1 28	23 1	7 42	19 6
		13 16	25 7	19 14	17 0
Tu.	16	1 59	27 11	8 20	19 9
		13 51	25 3	19 14	17 8
W.	17	2 30	27 6	8 57	19 10
		14 33	24 11	20 20	18 5
Th.	18	3 8	27 1	9 42	19 11
		15 24	24 6	21 3	19 3
Fri.	19	3 50	26 7	10 43	19 9
		16 27	24 7	22 7	20 1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 20 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 21 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.

The Second Annual Conference between the Central Administration and the branches of the European Association in India began its session in Calcutta. The business of the Conference includes consideration of the policy of the Association with special attention to relationship with Indians and the necessity of strengthening European influence in the Legislatures. The Conference is not open to the Press.—A. P.

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

The following is Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report dated November 13th:—

Cotton:—The Bureau report issued on Saturday, indicating a yield of 12,816,000 bales, was in line with average expectations. That 9,694,920 bales, or approximately 75 per cent of this indicated production had been ginned to November 1st was the feature which attracted most attention and served to strengthen the ideas of those whose crop estimates had centered around 13,000,000 bales. The continuance of abnormally favourable weather, together with almost negligibl ewevil activity, has made comparisons with recent seasons hazardous and those who still look for a moderate crop on the assumption that ginning has been unusually rapid may soon be compelled to change their views. Time will tell, but an adequate supply would seem to be reasonably well assured, and from now until the commencement of new crop preparations, demand will be the predominant price-making factor.

The publication of the October summary of domestic mills' consumption, due tomorrow, is awaited with considerable interest. The figures are certain to show a satisfactory increase over those of September but the consumption for the first quarter of this season will compare unfavourably with that for the same period last year to the possible extent of over 200,000 bales. This, however, is more than offset by our exports which are running about 350,000 bales ahead of a year ago.

A good demand is reported from abroad and there is an increasing disposition on the part of domestic spinners to compete for the limited offerings. Southern advices report a strong basis.

A feature of our market has been the steady buying of October delivery at about 100 points under July. This discount compares with that of 520 points at the time last year and the business which is at present being put through reflects no small amount of confidence in the futur course of prices.

Textile production is steadily expanding and advices from Fall River and Worth Street are that sales have increased considerably, although the margin of profit is reported in most cases to be extremely narrow. The demand is principally for accumulations of stocks or for nearby delivery.

The results of the recent elections here and in England have engaged a wave of speculative enthusiasm in securities, which has communicated itself to the cotton market. In the ensuing advance, the trade participated to some extent, but purchases have been largely of a speculative nature and the technical position has been somewhat impaired.

We are not inclined to underestimate either the improvement in textile conditions generally or the constructive effects of recent political developments, but booms are not built up merely on optimism and we feel that the present speculative fever will be of short duration, to be succeeded by period of comparative price stability.

A broad trading market is, we think, to be expected, and purchases on sharp reactions should result favourably.

Coffee:—After a further sharp advance the market developed a reactionary tendency, and profit-taking has become more general. Present prices would appear to discount bullish factors to a considerable extent and, although Brazil continues in control, a scalping policy might be advisable.

Sugar:—Continued heavy rains in Cuba, which may result in grinding operations being delayed, and determined support of December by Cuban interests together with buying orders for European account caused a decided change in the tone of the market. Refined demand is improving, and until the December position is liquidated, prices may work higher.

The Chicago Market:—Wheat has been strong on unfavourable crop advices from the Southern Hemipshere and on good export business. With the primary movement likely to decrease in the near future, we are of the opinion that the next lull in export demand will present an excellent opportunity for making purchases. Corn advanced on disappointing husking returns, some improvement in the cash demand and short covering. For the present scalping operations on both sides may result favourably.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 12

Considerable business was done in rubber America was showing interest in all near positions and there has also been a good demand from the Continent. Later, American buyers seemed to be satisfied of their more pressing requirements and withdrew from the market and other buyers followed suit but there was no pressure to sell and market closed very steady. Noticeable feature was that the premiums for forward delivery have disappeared which is explained only by trade demand for actual rubber in absence on any large volume of speculation. A leading market authority says that the market is following its predestined course. Stevenson scheme is here and will remain until its task has been accomplished. There is absolutely no fear of propaganda either to smash the scheme or it interfere its provisions that may have the slightest chance of success.

INTERIM DIVIDENDS OF THE TEA COMPANIES.

London, Dec. 12

Jorenaut 20 per cent actual, Assam consolidated 1st. payment 4 per cent.
Assam valley 20 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 628
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 678
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 668
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 109½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 104½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 161
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 222
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 158½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 284
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4/69
London—Paris Frcs. 88
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24/10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95/40
London—Rome Liras 109
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

London, Dec. 13.

Tele Transfers 1/6 1/32 steady.
Bar Gold 32 7/8 quiet.

London, Dec. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Continent sold China was a small buyer closed quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.40
Christiania	31.00
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.21
Belgium yesterday's	95.85
Athens yesterday's	255.00
Prague	155.25
London,	Dec. 12
Exchange on London in Paris	88.15
Exchange on London in Italy	108.90
New York,	Dec. 12.
Demand Bills	4.68.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 12

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3/15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rents 20.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 89 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/1 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 —1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £108 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 —1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £57 5/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £48 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 1/2 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/8/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/4/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/4/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/4/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/4/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74/3
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74/3

London, Dec. 12.

Bar gold ready, 24/8/9
Silver ready, d. 33/1
Silver forward, D. 33/3
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet and steady. China was buyer at lower rate. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 13.

Ready:—22-4-3

Valda.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-5-0	22-3-9	22-4-3
Posh	22-5-3	22-4-3	22-4-9

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—7—0
Maha 0—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 13.

Ready:—74-4-0

Valda.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	74-9-0	74-2-0	74-2-0
Posh	74-10-0	75-4-0	74-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—5—0
Maha 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 66
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/11
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/5
6½ per lent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
6 per cent Port Trust due 1929-40 Rs. 95

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 415, By. Cotton 515, By. Dying 856/4, Century 407/8, Cent India 506/4, Colaba Land 148/12, Crescent 216/4, Curr'm 416, Fazul 833/12, Kohinoor 1230, New Great 368/12, Pearls 523/12, Pabaney 345, Simplex 296/4, Standard 1575, Swan 1040, Swadeshi 602/8, Tata Mill 175.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alock 186/4 By. Burma 392/8, By Burma N. L. 67/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 4/12, Bundi Cement 8/12, By. Steam 60, Katni Ord 55, Katni Defd 150, New India Ins. 11/14, Shivrajpur 46, Tata Ord 11/12 Tata Defd 38/12, Tata Hydro 740/8, Scindia Steam 7.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 13.

A further sharp advances of 27 to 45 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on heavy short covering. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 29 points higher. The market improved on trade and local buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 12th inst. as under:—

"Covering movement. Think that strength is only temporary."

Following a moderate recovery in New York, our market at Marwari Bazar opened to-day about Rs. 5/- higher than yesterday's closing rate i.e. at Rs. 462½. At the outset Jobbers and other Marwari Shroffs began to buy freely with the result that the market developed considerable strength and the price hardened to Rs. 467 at which level, however, some profit taking took place which caused a setback to Rs. 466. At this stage the prominent Indore Operator came out to buy which raised the market to Rs. 468, but this improvement did not last long, for on Offices and Commission Houses selling the rate gave way to 464½. Around this level, renewed buying by Jobbers caused the market to improve again to Rs. 467 at which rate the market at Marwari Bazar closed.

At Cotton Depot, Sewree the market opened at Rs. 468 advancing to Rs. 469½ on buying by a well-known Indore Operator closed firm at Rs. 468½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened this morning at Rs. 449 and on Offices buying the rate improved to Rs. 451½. General selling caused a slight setback to Rs. 450 but the prices again recovered to Rs. 452 on Offices and Marwari Shroffs buying at which latter rate the market finally closed. Whilst Oomra after having opened at Rs. 440½ steadily advanced to Rs. 443 on bazaar buying. After receding to Rs. 442 the rate improved to Rs. 444 and with minor fluctuations was quoted at Rs. 445 at 4-30 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal for Dec./January was at the commencement quoted at Rs. 382 and March at Rs. 386 but by 4 p.m. the rates improved to Rs. 394½ and Rs. 389 respectively.

There was a fairly good demand yesterday for nice styled Berar and C. P. cotton, and nearly 7,000 bales changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	..	458 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	..	396
" March	..	392
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	..	443
" March	..	445

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 13.

New York Market, 12th dec. 1924.

Previous Close, Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.75 Dec.			23.20	+45
22.85 Jan.	22.95+10	23.18+33	23.25	+40
23.23 Mar.		23.55+32	23.67	+44
23.60 May			24.00	+40
23.76 July			24.14	+38
23.09 Oct.			23.36	+27

New York spot on 11th Dec. 23.25; New Orleans 23.15 plus 05.

Telegraphic market advices:—Heavy short covering. Very steady market.

January highest 23.36 (2-40 p.m.) lowes 22.95 (at the opening), range 41 points.

Liverpool Market, 12th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.65 Jan.	12.70+05	12.73+08	12.92	+27
12.70 Mar.	12.74+04	12.78+08	12.98	+28
12.77 May,			13.05	+28
12.75 July			13.04	+29
12.43 Oct.			12.64	+21
Egyptian				
26.45 Jan.			27.35	+150
24.83 May			26.05	+122

Telegraphic market advices:—(1). New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 260,000.

(2) Trade and local buying; trade fixing call sales; good American buying. National Ginners Association estimate U.S.A. Mills consumption for November as 500,000 bales.

American cross rate 4.68 1/2.

(3) Action market impressive. Think probably seen lowest.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
January	12.92 plus .27
Marach	12.98 ,, .28
May	13.05 ,, .28
July	13.04 ,, .29

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and For Exp. 200 bales.
Total days' Sales of East Indian mutilated.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.11 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.00d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	23.51
May	23.87
July	24.04

New York Noon Call:—

March	23.51
May	23.89
July	24.02

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	23.41
May	23.76

COTTON—OPENING TONE & PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—	Liverpool, Dec.13.
Jan.	13.01+.9
Mar.	13.06+.8
May	13.15+.10
July	13.15+.11
Aug.	13.05+.12
Sept.	12.94+.13

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
December	12.90 plus .28
January	12.92 ,, .27
February	12.92 ,, .27
March	12.98 ,, .28
April	12.99 ,, .28
May	13.05 ,, .28
June	13.03 ,, .28
July	13.04 ,, .29
August	12.93 ,, .25
September	12.81 ,, .23
October	12.64 ,, .21
November	12.56 ,, .21
December	12.52 ,, .21

Tone:—Very steady.

EGYPTIANS COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
December	28.90 plus 1.50
January	27.95 ,, 1.50
February	27.45 ,, 1.45
March	26.95 ,, 1.37
April	26.50 ,, 1.34
May	25.05 ,, .22
June	25.45 ,, 1.25
July	24.95 ,, 1.25
August	24.70 ,, 1.25
September	24.10 ,, 1.25
October	23.25 ,, 1.25
November	26.95 ,, .60

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Sinde:—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
Bengal:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
Oomra:—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
Broach:—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 12.

Total Actual Export 1,000 bales.
Total Forwarded 67,000 bales
Total Imports 188,000 bales.
Total Stock 637,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 25,190 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 13.

Futures at New York.

Jan.	23.15—.12
Mar.	23.55—.12
May	23.90—.10
July	24.06—.8

Liverpool, Dec.13.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Lierpool.

Jan.	12.91—.1
Mar.	12.98 No Change
May	13.06+.1
July	13.06+.2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool.

New York, Dec. 12.

Futures at New York.

January	23.27 plus .42
March	23.67 ,, .44
May	24.00 ,, .40
July	24.14 ,, .38

EGYPTIANS.

Jan.	28.70+.75
Mar.	27.75+.80
May	26.80+.75
July	25.45+.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 352,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 68,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 112,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 45,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,546,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,563,000 Baales.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 12.

Hongkong Bank £140
Charatered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. anad O. Bank £10 7/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL
Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

METALS.

London, Dec. 12.

English best Selected Copper £68 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 15/16
Copper Brazier £85 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 7/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.
Tin Block £260 1/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 12.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 18.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July /Sept. sellers 17/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay June/July sellers 18/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi June/July sellers 18/2.

SEED AND WHEATS ETC.

London, Dec. 11.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Dec./Jan. shipment at £23 and for May/June shipment at £23 1/4.

In Linseed La Plated Argentine for shipment to Hull at £21 3/4 and in Toria Rapseed afloat for Rotherdam at £21 1/2

In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi arrived 160 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for January February shipment to Liverpool at 6 1/3.

In Barley, Indian, for Dec./Jan shipment at 41.

Seers Linseed closed easier, Cottonseed with tendency in buyers favour,, Linseed oil, firm Wheat sellers meeting buyers more readily.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 13.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 7 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Blank	68 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowrasced	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 11 0
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 1 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 13 0
Jiras	16 0 0	0 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 7 6
Linseed, May	13 10 9
Groundnuts J/F	67 0 0
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	6 13 0
Teelseed, Gujar, 85-15D/J	15 6 0
Caster Seed M-M	0 0 0 14 0 0
Cotton Seed M-M.	5 12 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was closed at £21 5/8 Sellers for Dec./Jan. Quiet trade at easier rates.—

Cottonseed Bombay paid full prices though not much doing. Closed at £10 5/8 per Nov./Dec.

Castorseed Bombay £25 3/4 sellers for Dec./Jan shipment closed firm.

COPPER.

Bombay, December 13.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Pamchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kid		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brake, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
" " to 1		58 0 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BRASS.

Bombay, December 13

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 13.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1/2.	1 14 0
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
David ..	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Shapurji ..	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Trikamdas ..	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara ..	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji ..	No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house ..	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan ..	No. 40—1	1 6 0
" ..	No. 42—2	1 9 0
" ..	No. 20	1 2 0
" ..	No. 32	1 6 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th December, 1924.

Cotton	13810 Bales
Wheat	9607 Qrs
Linseed	3568 "
Rapeseed etc.	529 "
Gingellyseed	5384 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	25850 "
Castor seed	1994 "
Rice	4579 "
Myrabollams	551 "
Cottonseed	20705 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	228 "
Juwar	908 "
Masur	463 "
Barley	628 "
Bajri	1100 "
Coal	1804 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 13.

	Old	Ready	Delivery New
Bengal Superfine M.G.		..	..
" Fine M.G.		420	..
" F.G.M.G.		400	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.		..	..
" F.G.M.G.		400	..
Punjab-Americans M.G.		..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.		475	480
Nagpur .. " M.G.		475	440
Yeotmal .. " M.G.		470	..
Pulgaon .. " "		475	475
Dhamangaon " "		470	..
Amraoti .. " "		470	470
Khamgaon-Akola " "		470	470/7
Mulkapur " "		465	..
Khandesh " "		460	..
F.G.M.G.		..	..
Broach Fine M.G.		490	Marol
" Fully Good "		..	..
Muthia Fine "		..	..
" F.G.M.G.		..	..
Dharwar S.G.		..	..
Coompta M.G.	570	..	..
Westerns "	540/55	..	..
" H.G.		..	..
Miraj M.G.	560	..	..
Cambodia "	570/580	..	..

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 13.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	415
Bombay Cotton	528
Bombay Dyeing	862-8-58-12-856-4
Century ..	416-4-12-8-428-4
Nagpur ex-divi.	515-12-7-8-8-12-505
Colaba ..	150-46-4-147-8
Crescent ..	217-8-16 4-217-8
Indore ..	337-8-73-12-370
Kohinoor ..	1200
New Great ..	381-4-75-76-4-370
Pearl ..	631-4-28-12-523-12
Phoenix ..	527-8
Bharucha ..	101-4
Simplex ..	228-12-18-16-20-200 8
Swan ..	1040
Swadesh ..	605-600
Pabni ..	315
Fazal ..	842-8-41-4-835
Mathuradas ..	130
Tata Mill ..	177-8
Globe ..	57-8-56-4
Mysore ..	113-12
Madhavji ..	346-4-45-243-12
Finlay ..	765
Gotak ex-divi.	100-101-4
Edward Sassoon	182-8
Meyer Sassoon	125
Alcock ..	185-186-4
Bombay Burma Old	392-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	37-8-86-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy	60
Bundi Cement	8-12
Central E. Mining	26
Indian Cement	26-4-37-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	12-4-12
Tata Steel Defd.	40-30-6-37-12

RAPSEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold £23 Nov./Dec Sellers Toria closed firm at £21 3/ sellers for Dec./Jan and £21 1/2 buyer Brown Cawnpore £22 5/8 Nov./Dec Sellers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Standing Committee (Special Meeting), 9-10 p.m.
Final M. B. B. S. Examination Results 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 19.

Arrival of the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught by the s.s. Caledonia.

SATURDAY, December 20.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHARAS—At Dhondy Terrace Khambata Lane, Byculla, Bombay. On Shanshai Roz 7-4-1294 Y. Z. Sunday, 14-12-1924 at 5-45 a.m. Peeroshaw Burjorjee Sohrabjee Kharas, the cousin and brother-in-law of Minocher Jamshedjee Sohrabjee Kharas, F.C.R.A. F.S.S. (London), Chief Accountant, Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd. and father of Burjor Sohrab, Kaikhushru and the late Jamshed and Behram Age 70 years. Died of Pyelonephritis and chronic uraemia.

BAND AT P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. L. will play music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Dramatic performance by the Muslim students of the Grant Medical College will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) instead of to-day, at the Dubash Theatre, at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th inst. instead of on Monday, the 15th as previously notified.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) Mr. H. R. Hainley will speak on "A Vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools."

LECTURE ON INFANT WELFARE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" in Marathi at the Dadar Municipal Stables, (Dadar Road) to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. E. A Parker of Wilson College will deliver Lecture V of his course of lectures on "The Influence of Anglo-Norman Life and Literature upon Middle English" in the University Library to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Anglo-Norman Secular Literature (2)".

The lecture is open to the public.

SWARAJ SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swaraj Sabha will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the old Settlement House, Procter road.

An adjourned annual meeting of the Swaraj Sabha to elect the office bearers for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday the 16th inst.), at the abovenamed Buildings.

"C" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following persons have been elected as the delegates for the 39th Session of the Indian National Congress from this Ward including the first as the elected members of the All-India Congress Committee. Messrs. Ranchhodas H. Gandhi (A. I. C. C. members) Narayan Balvant Deshpande; Dalpatram Puranshanker Pathek and Krishnarao Narayan Deshpande."

MAHARASTRA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As Mr. Soman of Satara resigned his membership on the A. I. C. C. a bye-election is being made by voting papers to all the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. Voting papers are despatched on the 12th inst. and are to be returned before 21st evening. The following are the candidates:—(1.) Mr. V. J. Patel Bombay; (2.) Dr. V. D. Phatak, Poona; (3) Mr. Haribhau M Waghire, Poona.

In case any member does not receive his voting paper till 16th inst. he should vote for any one of the above candidates and send the voting paper in a cover to the Secretary, Maharastra P. C. Committee Poona City, stating on the cover that the same contains a voting paper and also the name of the member.

WORLD FAMOUS "ROLLER'S"
(Germany).
MATCH MACHINES.
Apply to the Chief Representative,
Mr. A. P. GHOSE, M.S.C. I. (Lond)
Consulting Match Expert.
42 BENIAPUKUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

LODGE IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," No. 1941, of the Scottish Constitution, held its annual installation meeting on Wednesday last at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of installing Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, as its Right Worshipful Master for the new year. Mr. H. B. Clayton R W Master of the Lodge presided at the meeting and Mr. H P Gibbs, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit on the occasion accompanied by the Grand Lodge Officers. Mr. Clayton performed the installation ceremony. The Lodge's office-bearers for the year are:—Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, R W Master, Mr H B Clayton, C.I.E. I.C.S., Immediate Past Master; Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw Deputy Master, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Substitute Master; Sir Chintamanrao A. Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli, Senior Warden; Mr. Pestonji M Kanga, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree, Secretary; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A M Kajiji Treasurer; Mr W N Cartland, Chaplain; Dr P P Patel, M.D., Senior Deacon; Mr P L Thacker, Junior Deacon, Mr J E B Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S. Dir of Ceremonies; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Steward;; Mr. R. M. Livesay, Inner Guard; Mr. W. H. Perkins, Tyler.

At the Banquet several toasts were honoured. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan gave that of the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. Mr. H. P. Gibbs replied to the toast and gave the health of the Right Worshipful Master of the Imperial Brotherhood Lodge, to which Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan responded.

Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan then proposed the toast of the Immediate and other Past Wardens of the Lodge which was replied to by Mr. H. B Clayton. The latter then gave the toast of the guests Mr. D. W. Ditchburn and Mr. H. R. Watson responding.

PATHE CINEMA.

A REAL GOOD SHOW.

Anyone who is feeling gloomy should go along to Pathe Cinema this week and see the current programme. If he does not come out a changed man he must be in a very bad way. The show which is on now is one which cannot fail to please everybody. There is great variety and endless laughter.

The chief picture is a five reel production called "Why Announce Your Marriage." Elaine Hammerstein the beautiful and talented film star takes a leading part and does much to make for the success of an undoubtedly brilliant play.

The plot has to do with a man and woman who marry but for certain reasons keep their marriage a strict secret. This leads them into endless difficulties. Each in turn is discovered in the most embarrassing and compromising circumstances. Dame scandal wags her tongue and the situation becomes extremely difficult. The culminating point is reached when during a robbery at a country hotel the two are found occupying the same room. Then the marriage certificate is produced, the scandal-mongers are disappointed but have to bow to a happy ending.

It is a sparkling and witty farce delightfully acted and full of life. In addition there are Pathe Gazette and Pathe Pictorial, always fascinating and interesting items another laughter creating adventure of "Felix the famous Cat" and a comic entitled "White Wings" which is exactly the sort of thing to conclude a highly entertaining performance.

Pathe Cinema is decidedly worth a visit this week.

SUGAR MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13. 5 p.m.

Ready Prices furthur declined by about 8 to 10 As. Per Cwt., with fair purchase enquires. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,600 bags showing a fair record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has also ruled very week, evidencing drop of 5 to 6d. in Java Forward Positions of about 1 to 2d. in New Crop prices, of 3 to 4d. in Beet Sugar Prices for Nov.-Dec. Shipment of 9 to 10d. in Mauritius Srystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Jawa Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/Per Cwt.
Shipment. Nov-Dec, Sh. 19/8 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb-Mar. Sh. 19/8 Per "
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/6 Per "
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 17/3 Per "
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 18/3 Per "
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 18/6 Per "
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/6 Per Cwt.
Shipment Nov. Sh. 17/. Per. F.B.H.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 17/4 Per "
Shipment Jan.-Feb-Mar. 18 Per "

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

ON TOUR IN THE EAST.

Among the passengers from England who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the s.s. "Devanha", was Sir Robert Horne ex-Cabinet Minister, who is at present on his tour in the East. He left immediately for Calcutta on his way to Rangoon. It is stated that he is visiting Burma "on private business" and intends to return to Calcutta by January 1st. and spend some days with the Viceroy. His subsequent itinerary in India, will be in cities like Delhi, Agra, Benares etc.

Malta.—The Second Border Regiment from Aldershot has arrived here much below the strength, but a strong draft is expected from India early next year.—Reuter.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS CASES.

Sea-side homes for upper and middle-classes only. Terms Rs. 200 per month and upwards. Personal care. European Doctors and Nurses. Address Capt. U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mental and Nervous Specialist, Umrath, Station Maroli. Personal interview 1st of every month:—
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, BOMBAY.

A MESSAGE TO STUDENTS.

PROF. GILEY'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Prof. C. W. Gilkey the Barrow lecturer was invited by the Bombay Rashtriya Sabha to meet the students in the Prarthana Mandir on Saturday last at 11-30 a.m. After some preliminary remarks the Acharya of the Sabha requested Prof. Gilkey to address a few words to the students. In the course of his lecture, the Professor said:—

I am always a friend of the students and hence I am glad to meet you to-day. I have studied the history of your country and am specially impressed by your greatmen in the past. At present Mahatma Gandhi has attracted the attention of the whole world and from my study of his personality through his writings I have come to believe that the Mahatma is not only a great figure in India but he has already established his claim as one of the greatest man of the world. I have come to India and am anxious to see three things—The Taj Mahal, The Himalayas and Mahatma Gandhi. If I am asked to choose one among these, certainly I would prefer to see Mahatmaji. Mahatma Gandhi has to teach so much to he world.

"When I started for India I was requested by my students at the Chicago University to convey their deep sympathy and affection for the students of India. During my travel I visited Egypt and Palestine and the students of these countries also desired that I should convey their sympathy and affection to the Indian sudents. This is the first time I meet the students of India and am very glad to deliver to you the kind regards of the students of America, Egypt and Palestine."

When the Professor was offered a garland of yarn spun in the School by the Acharya he assured the students that he would take that yarn garland to Chicago as a token of loving remembrance and would show it to his students there. He would keep the garland with him for his whole life.

He was also presented with a wooden box (a product of the carpentry class of the School) and a copy of the latest photo of Mahatma Gandhi at the wheel.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

APPEAL TO "YOUNG MEN."

Hon'ble Sir Norman MacLeod, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, President of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. in an appeal to the "Young men of Bombay" says:—

"On April 15th, 1875, the Bombay Y.M.C.A. was established. This is therefore, our Jubilee year, which we desire to celebrate by freeing ourselves of our war liability and undertaking new tasks in the sphere of Physical Education and Welfare Work for the Industrial classes. The Y. M. C. A. is designed to promote the Physical, Educational, Spiritual and Social welfare of young men, without distinction of Race, Caste or Creed and thus to produce men of character and ability fitted and eager to serve society and the country.

To this end, it provides Hostels for young men of all races; promotes Games, Sports and Athletics generally; finds employment for Ex-sepoys and creates a common ground for the thinking members of the different communities, races and religions. At the various Branches, Debates and Discourses on religious social and philanthropic subjects of great interest to all communities are held and lectures and papers are given by leading thinkers, including eminent Overseas visitors to India.

There are five Branches in the City. Special efforts have been made recently to put them all on a sound financial basis. So far as our Central Branch in Wodehouse Road is concerned it is entirely self-supporting. Our other Branches have not the same financial resources however, but even so they are now nearly self-supporting.

Our Overdraft which was Rs. 35,000 on January 1st, 1923, and Rs. 22,000 on January 1st, 1924 is now reduced to Rs. 10,000. We are gradually improving our financial position and equipping ourselves for larger service in the City. In addition to our present activities we have plans in hand for 1925 for promoting Physical Education amongst the boys and young men of the City unrough playgrounds and Sports fields and also to undertake Welfare Work for the workers housed in the chawls of Naigaum—where in one compact area live nearly 10,000 people.

We have been asked to assist in the National work also. The National Council is responsible for all Y.M.C.A.'s in India outside the big cities and towns, e.g., work for soldiers (both Indian and British), Rural work in a number of villages the publicity and circulation of literature (e.g.) The Heritage of India Series: The Religio Quest of India Series and Builders of Modern India Series), leading Secretaries for Flood Relief Work, etc., etc. The Student Union and Hostel in Tower Street, London, is also under the control of the Indian National Council. The total annual budget of the National Council calls for Rs. 2,00,000 of which Rs. 70,000 is sought from the public in India. It is our desire to share in this to the extent of Rs. 4,687.

Altogether to meet our essential needs for the year; to employ an adequate and trained staff of Secretaries to direct the agencies operating in the City, to "carry on" all existing work and to undertake the promotion of Physical Education and Industrial Welfare Work; to assist our National Council and wipe out our old liability of Rs. 10,000, we estimate that Rs. 25,000 will be required and we are asking our friends to co-operate with us in securing this sum.

I feel this work is by no means a charity, but an investment in the production of both individual character and the spirit of public service. By showing our practical interests in the welfare—spiritual and physical—of our young men, we are taking the surest means of enlisting them in turn for work for the general welfare of the community and for the uplift of those less well off than themselves.

I earnestly trust, therefore, that you will be able to assist us by sending a gift at this time."

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

The following Press communique is issued by the Dy. Controller of the Currency:

Sterling purchases in India Remittances during the month of November 1924 £250 000. Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924 £28,410,000.

Sterling taken over in London, Remittances during the month of November 1924, Nil. Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924, £700 000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, Remittances during the month of November 1924, Nil. Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924, Nil.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserves in England to Home Treasury Remittances during the month of November 1924. Nil. Total remittance from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924. Nil.

Council Bills, Remittances during the month of November 1924, £705,538. Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924. £2,854 289.

Total Remittances during the month of November 1924, £1,555,538. Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 30th November 1924 £31,764 289(a)

(a) Of this amount £2 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

COMPANY DIRECTOR ACQUITTED.

(Before Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah and a special Jury.)

Emperor vs. Sitaram Bherumal.

In this case the facts of which had been reported already.

In this case the facts of which had been reported already, the defence of the accused was that he was absolutely innocent. He admitted that he had received Rs. 20,000 from the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation in order to pay the same to Kothare Sutaria and Co. as "pagree" or premium and that in fact he had paid the said sum of Rs. 20,000 to Kothare Sutaria and Co. The evidence given by Mr. Kothare and Mr. Sutaria that they had never been paid the same or any amount was false. As a matter of fact the Corporation had shifted to the premises occupied by Khotare Sutaria who would not have given possession of the same to the Corporation for nothing. Further there was nothing improbable that Kothare Sutaria should have demanded such a large sum as Rs. 20,000 as "pagree" because the Corporation were paying a very high rent for the premises occupied by them in the Great Western Hotel Building whereas they would have to pay a much lesser amount by way of rent for the premises in possession of Kothare Sutaria and Co., which were also much better for their banking purposes. The directors of the Corporation had consented to pay Rs. 20,000 as "pagree" because they knew that considering the low rent they would have to pay for the premises in possession of Kothare Sutaria and Co. besides being suitable to their business they would be in a position to write off the amount of Rs. 20,000 in the rent account within two years.

As far as the entries were concerned the accused knew nothing of them. He had nothing to do with the marking of the entries. The Manager Mr. Amin was the person who would be acquainted with the entries and he could not explain how these entries had come to be made.

After the hearing of the case the jury unanimously brought a verdict of not guilty on both the charges.

His Lordship accordingly acquitted and discharged the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LEASE GRANTED BY HINDU FATHER.

BINDING ON SON

Anant Sheshgiri ..... Appellant.

Versus

Basappa Chanviraya ..... Respondent.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara, confirming the decree of Mr. V. B. Halbhavi, Sub-Judge at Honavar.

The facts are these:—The plaintiff Basappa brought this suit to recover certain property with rent alleging that the land belonged to plaintiff, that the defendant Anant had taken it from plaintiff's father on condition that the land should remain with defendant as long as he paid the rent regularly and that the plaintiff's father should not dispossess the defendant during that time, that the tenancy was to end with the life of the grantor or the grantee and that accordingly it came to an end in 1918 when plaintiff's father died. The defendant contended that the land was given to him in permanent tenancy. The tenancy was first granted in 1911. In the Record of Rights it was entered as an annual tenancy, but in 1915 the defendant complained that it should have been entered as a permanent tenancy. During the enquiry, the plaintiff's father made a statement as follows:—"I had granted an annual tenancy to Anant. I had told him that I would not eject him so long as he paid the rent regularly and until he of his own accord wished to give up the land." Thereupon the defendant consented to the entry in the Record being allowed to stand.

On these facts the Subordinate Judge held that the tenancy was to continue only during the life-time of plaintiff's father and of the defendant so long as the latter regularly paid the rent. He therefore allowed the suit for possession and rent. On appeal the District Judge confirmed the decree of the trial Court, observing that the guarantee given by plaintiff's father plainly extended to his own life. The defendant appealed to the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar for the Appellant contended that the lease was one determinable on the death of the lessee (defendant). The case in 4 Bom 424 was in point. The lease being an agricultural one, no registered deed was necessary. Section 117 of the Transfer of Property Act exempted agricultural leases from the operation of S. 110. There was no warrant for the proposition that the lease came to an end when the grantor died. The obligation would certainly descend to the son. In the first place there was no evidence that the property was ancestral. Secondly, even if it was joint ancestral property, the grant of a tenancy made by the father in the course of his management was binding on the son. The premise was not personal. There was no illegality or immorality about it.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni for the respondent urged that no lease for more than a year could be validly made without a registered deed. The grant made by plaintiff's father was not binding on the plaintiff. There was no evidence to show that the act was beneficial to the family.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's suit for possession with costs throughout.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for appellant.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni appeared for the respondent.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson arrived Jacobabad on the 11th inst. from Hairpur and were received by the local officials and Frontier Sirdars. Replying to the Municipal address His Excellency congratulated the Municipality for the excellent administration and thereafter drove to the residency.

Mr. F. A. Hadow, member of the Railway Board, arrived Madras on Friday morning from Bombay and is staying at the Government House.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bengal on Saturday.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani who had been to Calcutta in connection with the work of the Liberal Party returned to Allahabad on Saturday evening. During his stay, Mr. Chintamani interviewed several leading men and discussed the present political situation in the country.

GOVERNOR AT SUKKUR.

INSPECTION OF LLOYD BARRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 14.

A brief journey by train from Jacobabad to Sukkur brought Sir Leslie Wilson and party through the country to Sukkur presenting a brighter prospect than he had already witnessed. The journey gave His Excellency a general survey of the topography of Upper Sind and the Frontier and to Sukkur brought Sir Leslie Wilson arrived at Sukkur at 5-30 p.m. and were received at the Station by local officials including the Collector of Sukkur, the Engineer of the Lloyd Barrage, the Depty Inspector-General of Police, the District Judges and Local members of the Legislative Council. His Excellency after inspecting the Guard of Honour of the Sukkur District Police, inspected the local Boy Scouts who had been drawn up in the Station compound. He was then presented with Municipal and District Local Board addresses to which His Excellency made suitable replies. The Governor then drove to Circuit House where a dinner party was held and at which besides His Excellency and Lady Wilson, the Commissioner of Sind, the Civil, Judicial and Police officers of the Sukkur and Larkana Districts and the Engineer and Officers of the Lloyd Barrage were present. This morning the Governor and Lady Wilson left Government House to visit the site of the Barrage. They proceeded by the Barrage Railway to the Sukkur quarries and thence to the river wharf on the Guide Bank seeing enroute various barrage works and the site of the barrage and canals. They then travelled by motor cars and spent another half an hour in inspecting bungalows and workshops and returned to the wharf from whence the party returned to the Left Bank in motor launches. Here they were presented to the Engineers of the Left Bank and then to the Janvari Station inspecting the site of the canals, the Barrage works, a yard and the site of the main Barrage. The party returnedfrom the Janvari Station by train to the river wharf whence they left by motor launches for the right Bank and returned to Circuit House at 11-30 a.m.

At 12 noon His Excellency received an address from Zamindars of the District after which His Excellency granted interviews to leading citizens of Sukkur including Mr. Bhosing and Mr. Pahalajani, Deputy President, Bombay Legislative Council. At 1-30 p.m. the Governor and Lady Wilson gave a luncheon party where prominent district officers and leading citizens were present. After lunch some more interviews were granted.

At 4-30 p.m. a joint Durbar of the Sukkur the Larkhana and the Upper Sindh Districts was held on the spacious and shaded ground of Bunder Road opposite Shedlia Bela Shrine Ground in Pandal tastefully decorated with flags and buntings. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were received by the Commissioner of Sind who presented the local officials. A salute of 17 guns was then fired and the Darbar declared open. His Excellency then presented titles and sanads and rewards to representative recipients after which he addressed the Darbar. After His Excellency's speech attar and flowers were distributed and the Darbar declared closed. His Excellency and Lady Wilson dined in the Special train and left for Larkana at 10-15 p.m. A number of Zamindars Jagirdars and High Officials attended Pir Pagoro of Hinori the highest Muslim Divine in Sindh who was brought in a planquin and also present. Thousands of spectators assembled outside the Durbar Pandal.

BRITISH PASSPORTS.

A Government Press Note says:—

With effect from the 1st January 1925, British Passports may be granted for a period of five years from the date of issue. British passports presented for renewal, the validity of which has already expired or will shortly expire, may be renewed from the date of expiration for any period from one to five years at the option of the holders; provided that in no case shall the validity of the passport be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue. The fee chargeable for renewal of a passport under the new arrangement will be Re. 1 for each year or a portion of a year for which it is renewed.

HIND VIJAY GYMKHANA BARODA.

SIXTH ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

List of Winners up to the 6th instant:—

Item No. 2 Malkhamb—Thorat S R (Narayan Guru Adya Vyayam Shala Baroda).

Item No. 3 Parallel Bar—Dange S V (Ujjain).

Item No. 6 Hurdles 120 metres—Pinto A M B L (Bank of Baroda) 20.1"

Item No. 9 Pole Jump—Palsule H R (Kala Bhavan, Baroda) 8 ft 8 inch.

Item No. 10 High Jump—Minbattiwalla (Zorosstrian P C and Health League, Bombay) 5 ft 6 inch.

Item No. 12 Putting the Shop—Guilder I. B. Z. Physical Culture and H. L., Bombay 24' 0".

Item No. 11 Long Jump—Shambhulingam (Baroda Camp) 16 ft 9 inch.

Item No. 13 Throwing the cricket ball—Shahabuddin (G. B. S. Rys.) 95 yards.

Item No. 14 Slow Cycling—Mane S B (Baroda High School).

Item No. 17 Running 10 miles—1. Shrinivas M C (Furniture Works, Mysore) 55 minutes 56 seconds; 2. Chavan D. B. (Maratha Union, Karachi) 56 minutes 56 seconds.

RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

Rain has fallen locally in Southeast Madras and at a few station in the West Central Provinces.

Khandwa reports two inches of rain and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham 0, Bury 1, Bolton 3, Newcastle 2; Burnley 1 Arsenal 0; Cardiff 2, Huddersfield 2, Evedton 1, West Ham 0; Leeds 0, Manchester City 3; Notts County 2, Sheffield United 0; Preston 3, Aston Villa 2; Sunderland 1, Blackburn 0; Tottenham 1, Liverpool 1; West Barwich 5, Nottingham Forest 1.

Second Division:—Chelsea 2, Middlesbrough 0; Clapton Orient 3, Fulham 0; Crystal Palace 2, Wolverhampton 1; Leicester 1, South Sheilds 1; Manchester United 3, Bradford nil; Oldham 1, Hull 0; Sheffield Wednesday 5, Portsmouth 2; Southampton 3, Barnsley 1; Stoke 1, Derby 1.

The matches between Coventry and Blackpool and Stockport and Port Vale were not played.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Brentford 0, Westforn 0; Brighton 0; Swansea 0; Bristol 1, Merthyr 0; Luton 2, New Port 2; Millwall 2, Southend 0; Plymouth 2, Aberdare 0.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Grimsby 0, Crew 0; Halifax 1, Wasall 1; New Brighton 3, Wigan 0; Rotherham 1, Lincoln 1; Wrexham 3, Durham 1.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians 4, Partick 1; Ayr 1, St. Mirren 1; Cowdenbeath 4, Queen's Park 0; Falkirk 1, Dundee 2; Hearts 3, Celtic 1; Morton 1, Aberdeen 1; Motherwell 2, Faith 1; Rangers 2, Hamilton 0; St. Johnstone 4, Kilmarnock 2; Third Lanark 1, Hibernians 2.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bath 16, Richmond 9; Blackheath nil, Leicester 9; Bristol 16, Clifton 5; Glasgow Academicals 3, Cambridge University 26; Llanelly 7, Cardiff 8; Edinburgh Wanderers 6, Jest of Scotland 6; Guys Hospital 3, Aberavon 8; Old Merchant Taylors 23, Marliquins 14; Hejiotonians 15, Royal High School nil; Neath 6, Pontypool 4; Match was abandoned owing to torrential rain, Swansea nil, Newport nil; Coventry 21, Bedford nil; Bridgend nil, Cross Keys 5; Edinburgh University 6, Glasgrow High School 9.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the Country Championship matches Gloucestershire beat Cornwall by six points to 5 at Pedruth, Durham beat Cheshire by 12 points to 5 at Hartpool and the match between Cumberland and Yorkshire was abandoned a quarter of an hour before time, owing to bad light while the score was 6 points to nil.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

In an International Trial Match Scotland beat Therest by 21 points to 17 at Neirose.

ALL-BLACKS BEAT C. SERVICES.

All Black beat Combined Services by 25 points to 3 at Twickenham.

ASSOCIATION CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following are results of matches in the Association Cup with sixth qualifying round:—

Doncaster Rovers 1, Southport nil; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Charlton Athletic 1; Alfreton Town 2, Port Vale 8; Reading nil, Darlington 1; Crook Town nil, Bradford 4; Accrington Stanley 1, Chesterfield nil; Hartlepools United 4; St. Albans City nil; Bristol Rovers nil, Weymouth nil; Nelson nil, Coventry City 1; Exeter City 3, Barnet nil; Gillingham nil, Barrow nil; Norwich City 1, Rochdale nil.—Reuter.

At Wimbledon, in an inter-varsity Cross-country team race, over seven and three-quarter miles, Cambridge beat Oxford. Times of the first three men home were: (1) R. Starr, Cambridge, 42 minutes and 19 seconds; (2) C. Morgan, Oxford, 52 minutes and 24 seconds; and (3) J. Longe, Cambridge, 53 minutes and 10 seconds. Cambridge's placings totalled 20 and Oxford 35.—Reuter.

RACING SPECIALIST
gave as Winners last Saturday—CARDIFF (Rs. 82), MAXIM (51), KAMEL 629), COUNT PALATINE (76), KHATAF (82).
Also 9 Placed horses.
Address—Box 929, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

To make Money on Race-Course
Follow right through the Season
RACE—TIPS
by
VOX STELLARUM.
Last Card contained Adwan, Dukes, Maxim, Yildiz Silver Cloud, Joe's Luck, Count-Palatine, Courier Rowardennan and Vazirulmulk, out of only 14 given.
Rs 25/- a Card
Apply to:—TARAPOREVALA, 190, Hornby Road, and Taj Mahal Hotel Bookstal

Are you LUCKY AT RACES?
CONSULT between 10 a. m. & 7 p. m.
Prof. S.R.S. AIYAR,
Scientific & Practical ASTROLOGER,
507 TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
RACE-TIPS available after 10 a. m. on ALL RACE-DAYS.

RUGBY

CARS

Price Rs. 2,900

with self-starter
28-30 *miles per gallon.*

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."
Telephone: No. 21717.

DAVAR'S CALLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 24 years.)

Unbeaten record in General Commerce, (C.E.T.D.) Specialised Banking, (C.A.I.B.) Specialised Secretarial Work (F.I.S.A.) all throughout the College's career of quarter of a century. In Specialised Accountancy (G.D.A.) our results for 1922, 1923, and 1924 secured under the present teaching staff and improved organisation are not only the best in India but also surpass those produced by us during previous years. Both personal and postal training available.

Ex-students hold the highest positions in Commercial, Banking and Accountancy world.

Write for Prospectus to the Principal:—
Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Godrej Makes three things, Safes, Soaps and Boiled Oil.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it"—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
Godrej Oil and Soap Co.,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS.

A Motor Owner is liable to have an Accident any day through some one else's fault.

Part of our organization and service consists of getting cars of our customers insured with reliable Insurance Cos. who we know treat the Insurers liberally. They trust us to do the repairs.

In the case of any accident all the Insured has to do is to report it to us. We do the rest. There is no worry. No delay. This costs nothing to the Insured.

We let out reliable CARS on HIRE by the week or month.

WE SELL

AUSTINS, CHRYSLERS, MAXWELLS, SINGERS

on the Hire purchase system or for cash, or we will Exchange a new Car for your old one.

Our A.J.S., LEVIS and HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLES are world-renowned.

The SINGER PUSH CYCLE

is among the BEST.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE
AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Maltzahn & Springer, Berlin.

THE LARGEST AND THE MOST RELIABLE SUPPLIERS of ELECTRICAL MATERIALS,

STERLING LIGHTING SETS,
PUMPING SETS,
WIRELESS TELEPHONE SETS,
ENGINEERS' TOOLS,
ELECTRICAL METERS,
MOTORS AND DYNAMOS,
HIGH GRADE FANS, etc.

AGENTS WANTED

in different parts of India.

Apply to:—

Sole Representative,—
RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
ISMAIL BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: 'BAPASOLA' Tele. No. 20883.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS"

You have a duty to your Dependents PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

(Established 1908)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron not made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLE

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ITALIT

is an ideal building material, Formed of finest Portland Cement reinforced with Asbestos Fibre, Fireproof, permanent, wonderfully cool and very cheap—the same price as Corrugated Iron.

Heatly & Gresham
Limited. **Engineers,**
204, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1924.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence that has passed between Mr. K. F. Nariman and the Government of Bombay and which speaks for itself. The Development Department was brought into being with a flourish of trumpets and the citizens of Bombay were induced to subscribe to the Development Loan on the strength of the official pledge that the money was to be spent by Bombay in Bombay for Bombay. The hopes raised by the Development Department have proved to be not only a delusion but a snare. Along with some good that the Department has done, the harm that it has actually done and is likely to do to the City and the financial resources of the Presidency is incalculable. The working classes who live and die in the City of dirt and disease, as the originator of the scheme described it, were promised decent homes. The homes are still to come into being while the prison-houses which go by the name of Development Chawls are mostly occupied by those for whom they were not meant. No class of Bombay's citizens has been more cruelly mocked by the activities of the Development Department than the working classes who must either die a living death in the slums they occupy or jump into the frying pan of the Development Chawls by paying rents beyond the capacity of their pocket. Only less bitter has been the disillusionment of the lower middle classes who have patiently borne the hardships of an overcrowded city in the hope of migrating to the suburbs provided with all the necessary facilities aand amenities of modern life. The suburban schemes of the Development Department, with one or two exceptions, have failed to materialise themselves and even the supply of chawls—unsatisfactory as they are—in order to remove the overcrowding in the city, is to cease so that the white elephant of Back Bay reclamation, which no-one but its official admirers wants, may be fed. And this experiment on the feelings of the people has been accompanied by extravagant expenditure, including an unheard-of princely salary to the Director and rapid and disproportionately high promotion to a top-heavy staff, not to speak of ugly rumours of worse happenings which have continued to distress and anger a sorely-tried public.

The Advisory Committee associated with the Department has, from the very beginning, been treated in such a manner as to make it impossible for any self-respecting individual to continue to be its member; for its advice is sought only and so far as it suits the purpose of the Department and its functions and powers are so shadowy as to make it more a cover for the sins of commission and omission of the latter than a vigilant and effective watchdog of public interest and money. Thus protected and entrenched the Department has merrily proceeded in its career of wasteful activity. In the last Legislative Council occasionally a member sought to bring the activities of the Development Department under public scrutiny, but the attempt was neither persistent nor adequately vigorous. The present Council from the outset showed its determination to probe deep into the mystery of the Development scandal and at its last session, despite strong official opposition and canvassing, it carried Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution demanding a comprehensive enquiry into the doings of the Department. The Department, for reasons, which are not difficult to discover, has been evading such an enquiry and it has so far prevailed upon the Government as to induce the latter to defy the considered verdict of the Council and to insult it by suggesting an expedient which, it knows, will defeat the purpose that Mr. Nariman has in view, namely, the exposure of the truth about its activities and their modification, if not cessation, to the extent that regard for public interest and money demands.

If the Government of Bombay consider that the work done by the Development Department is an unmixed good and is carried out in a manner that is unexceptionable, why is the policy of hush-hush being persisted in to the length of flouting the Council? Surely, a Department that is doing no wrong need not fear any scrutiny, however searching, by the representatives of the people. The contempt towards the decision of the Council betrayed by the action of the Government is not merely calculated to confirm the suspicion of the public regarding the financial operations of the Department but it also involves a constitutional issue of the gravest importance. The Development Department is able to function because the Council has sanctioned the money for the purpose. The Council is, therefore, entitled to know whether public money is being spent by the Department in the proper manner and for the legitimate purpose. The rejection of its demand for enquiry is an affront which no self-respecting representative body can tolerate. That such an affront should have been given by a Department presided over by an Indian member makes the mockery of Reforms the more galling.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA.

We are glad to endorse the comments on racing in Western India by our morning contemporary. We have all along maintained that unless the defects of racing here are remedied, the Turf Club would suffer and we note that our contemporary expresses the same opinion. One of the mistakes of the Turf Club in the past was its indifference to, and resentment of, popular criticism as expressed in the press, forgetting that, after all, the sport cannot thrive without public support. The Turf Club might have been encouraged and could afford to be rather autocratic when its prosperity was at its zenith, due as we have said before to the unbounded enthusiasm of the crowd; but there are signs that this craze is waning and the patronage of the public may ere long diminish appreciably. As the Turf Club has already ventured on a vast and expensive scheme of improvement, it may fare badly with it if the public loses confidence in the fairness of the sport here. We remember that for saying this candidly before we lost favour with that august body. Only recently, we stated that the in and out running of horses on this side of India has reached scandalous proportions and we agree with our contemporary that the smaller fry should not alone be punished when such a case is brought to the notice of the racing authorities. With the Totalizator system one cannot expect all owners, trainers and jockeys to be angels; everybody knows that all sorts of devices are not seldom resorted to for leading the public astray. In other words, the owners, trainers and jockeys would prefer to have totalizator dividends to themselves rather than share the same with the public. Some owners, in fact, openly state that they do not race for the public. This must in the nature of things encourage irregular practices and unclean racing, and one fails to see why the jockeys alone should be punished when a glaring instance of this kind is detected. Stuffing a horse, we know, is a practice commonly adopted to stop a horse and in such a case it would be most unfair to punish the rider. There is no method of detecting this except the X-ray one.

We firmly hold the view that in the long run the Totalizator will, if allowed to be supreme, ruin racing completely here. Perhaps it may not have been sufficiently observed that the flagging support, which has begun to set in, and which was very apparent in Poona last season, is synchronous with the abolition of the bucket shop. Though it is true that clandestine betting still goes on, there is no doubt that many owners, trainers and big punters, generally, would rather do business with the bookmakers than the totalizator which is very unpopular with them. If racing is cleaner in Calcutta than in Bombay it is undoubtedly due to the presence of the bookmakers at the race course in that city. Such being the state of affairs here, we venture to suggest that a few bookmakers should be licensed within the enclosures to suit the convenience of those who dislike the machines. The most urgent reform is to remove the temptation offered to the poorer classes for gambling by the third enclosure which must be abolished. Racing, in our opinion, in not exactly the ideal pastime of the man in the street or the slum dweller.

No half-hearted measures should be taken with delinquents in the rules of clean racing, be they owners, trainers or jockeys, big or small. The bracketing system for place betting should be discontinued as it favours unhealthy trading which is very detrimental to the public. The Handicapping should not be left to the sole judgment of a single individual, however competent he may consider himself and on no account should invidious treatment be encouraged. The classification of horses should be a strict affair and this also should not be left to a single individual. The timing of the races should be less antiquated than the present system. Auto-photography may well be installed to eliminate any doubt during a close finish, as this is frequently the case at present. The racing authorities and officials should be respectable experienced sportsmen of any class, nationality or creed and their posts should not be made the preserve of a privileged military class who must belong to certain exclusive Clubs or be necessarily recruited from England. The programme should be so framed as to limit the events to not more than eight races at a meeting. The strain of a long card tires many and makes the sport unpopular.

Notes of the Day

A Thought for the Day.

"I waive all opposition to such action, and I go farther and say that internment, externment, deportation and the like have no fear for me, and at this hour of life with no earthly expectations to realise I think I can have no more glorious fate to meet than to become an object of official tyranny"

DR. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Freedom of Judges.

"An urgent meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held last week, Mr. Justice Lallubhai Shah presiding. The Secretary explained the importance of a deputation to England to represent the case for Indianisation, and he vigorously appealed for funds towards propaganda because the British nation was ignorant of even the simplest issues relating to Indian conditions. He next vehemently pressed the need of unity among local and provincial Associations and suggested that they should federate on certain conditions. The political and economic crisis through which India passed, was unparalleled. The Viceroy's speech was described by him as an outrageous violation, etc., etc." Be not startled, gentle reader, for no such meeting was really held, with Sir Lallubhai presiding. He is a public servant and he is not free he thinks, to join interesting developments in politics. But supposing he had joined? There would have been tremendous caterwauling in the Anglo-Indian Press and catastrophic telegrams between the Government and the judge! But in the activities of the Anglo-Indian Association, a public servant like Mr. Justice Walsh can, without much hubbub, preside and regulate the order and contents of political revolutions. On 12th December, Mr. Justice Walsh of the Allahabad High Court presided over a demonstration of Anglo-Indians (old style) when Mr. H A. Stark of the London Branch told the meeting of "the chain of organisation" arranged for their political and economic advancement. Propaganda in England was the most essential thing, because the Secretary of State held the reins of Indian progress; he wanted finance for propaganda, the British nation being ignorant; he suggested union, on a federal basis. We are not given any account by the A. P. of Mr. Justice Walsh's contribution, but it is something to recognise that under a staunch Liberal like Lord Reading, the old restriction against public servants joining propaganda with a political complexion, has been removed. Indian judges had better note the precedent. Conferences at Belgaum open on the 20th instant.

The Reason Why.

Some importance always attaches to a libel suit filed by an official against an Indian journal. But the case instituted by R. S. Jumna Das, Jailer, Central Jail, Mooltan, against the "Bande Matram" of Lahore, and now being proceeded with in a Mooltan court is of unusual importance. It originates from certain allegations regarding jail administration at Mooltan, published by our Lahore contemporary. Naturally, the evidence produced in court may be expected to give some glimpses of what goes on inside the walls of the prison. For the past month and a half or so the Mooltan court has been recording evidence of a highly sensational and important character. The case is *sub judice*. We naturally refrain from comment on the merits either of the case or the evidence. But we reproduce briefly the most recent disclosures of the defence witnesses elwhere. We believe it will be evident to anybody who cares to read them that the labours of the Mooltan court are of more than local importance in certain ways,—perhaps even of unique importance. And yet if we were to depend only on the wayward ways of the Associated Press we would be altogether unaware of it. A news agency's neglect of a case of such immense interest and importance is inexcusable—though not always inexplicable. The Associated Press could not be ignorant of the case; it does in fact now and then supply small bits to Lahore and Delhi papers. But why does it hesitate to give the case a wider and ampler publicity that is its due. Does the agency's attitude imply a lack of the sense of news-value or an over-consciousness of what may be supposed to be the 'propaganda value' of broadcasting evidence of this nature?

A Beneficent Work.

There are few institutions which are doing work of greater and more urgent national importance than the Bhil Seva Mandal started two years as a result of the unostentatious efforts of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. The Bhils form no unimportant section of the country's population, but the apathy shown towards them both by Government and the educated and more fortunate classes is a measure of incalculable but untapped sources of mental and moral energies of the nation running to waste. Mr. Thakkar's earnest devotion to the cause of this neglected class of our countrymen has inspired fourteen workers who have pledged themselves to serve the Bhils for three years. With the help of his co-workers, Mr. Thakkar has been able to conduct two boarding schools, seven schools and two dispensaries. Invaluable as has been the work that the Bhil Seva Mandal has been able to do, it hardly touches the fringe of the great problem of helping the backward classes of India to come into their own. As Dr. Sumant, who presided at the second annual gathering of the Mandal, said, the country needs many more such institutions for the purpose. This being the need, the response of the more favoured classes to the appeal for funds is lamentably disappointing. The Mandal had a deficit of Rs. 1,200 during the last year, while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,000. The deficit would have been a much larger one but for the fact that, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee agreed to contribute one-third of the total expenditure. It would be a great shame if this year the Mandal is not able to expand its beneficent work merely for lack of a few thousand rupees.

BIKANER'S EXPLANATION.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on his return from Geneva gave an interview to a Press representative and has tried to justify the speech which he made before the League of Nations. But the explanation given by the Maharaja more than justifies the criticism levelled against him in the Press. The Maharaja states that he was not opposed to the reduction of the Garrison in India and that he was enunciating the principles which should govern the limitation of armaments. As pertinently pointed out by Mr. Baptista, the Maharaja was merely repeating article eighth which laid down all the principles essential to the limitation of armaments. The Maharaja, therefore, was not sketching any new principles but merely echoing those already recognized. But even in this, the Maharaja has made serious mistakes in the application of these principles to the problem in India. Now taking the geographical situation, the Maharaja used the language of hyperbole in stating that the difficulties of the frontier extended from Karachi to the confines of China and Siam. He unnecessarily exaggerated the evil which was confined to the North-West Frontier only. As observed by Professor Gulshan Rai in his lucid exposition of this problem, the long frontier line can be divided into three almost equal parts namely, the Eastern the Northern and the North-Western. The Eastern may be divided into three sections, the Siamese border for about 1,000 miles, the French border along the river Mekong of 150 miles and the Chinese border of 1,000 miles. The communications between Siam and Burma are at present difficult. Militarily Siam cannot be of any danger. French-Indo China is separated from us by the natural barrier of the great river Mekong passing through high mountain walls. Under the present international situation the danger from the Chines' border is yet far remote. The Northern frontier may be divided into three sections. The one along the Northern sides of Burma and Assam is of 550 miles. The Tibetan border is of 1,250 miles and the Chinese Turkestan border is of 400 miles. As this frontier is situated on the eternally snowclad natural walls of the Hymalayas this frontier is quite safe. The North-West frontier may be divided into two sections, the Persian border of 500 miles and the Afghan border of 400 miles. The Persian frontier passes through the impassable and inhospitable desserts of Seistan and Mekran. The extreme barrenness of land, the utter scarcity of water, the practical absence of all communications and the excessive heat for the greater part of the year renders this unfit for purposes of invading India. Seldom has India been penetrated from this side. The Afghan border may be divided into three sections. The Hindukush line of about 300 miles, the Afghan-Baluch border in Seistu for about 400 miles and the Chitral-Chaman line of 700 miles. The Hindukush line runs along lofty mountain barriers and there is no military danger from across it. The Afghan-Baluch boundary passes through the deserts of Seistan and is not of great significance from military point. The Chitral-Chaman line of 700 miles' length is the only source of danger which has agitated the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India for over 75 years.

Ignorant Statement.

It is not, therefore, wise to frighten foreigners by stating that the Indian frontier is vulnerable from Karachi to Siam—a distance covering nearly six thousand miles when as a matter of fact the questions of strategy are confined only to a portion of nearly 700 miles. No patriotic statesman should represent to the outside world that this country is open to foreign invasion over an area extending over nearly 6,000 miles. The Maharaja of Bikaner before drawing a dreadful picture in very glowing terms, of the immense difficulties confronting this problem, and when he was posing as a great military expert ought to have well-posted himself about the real situation, and the magnitude of the danger which he was so tragical-

(Continued on page 8.)

A DEADLOCK

FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE

AN UNEXPECTED ADJOURNMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Geneva.—A meeting of the First Opium Conference, this afternoon, for the purpose of signing the Agreement Protocol was unexpectedly adjourned.

Sir Macolm Delevigne said that his Government had advised him that the American proposal, to raise the question of prepared opium before the Second Conference had been mentioned at a meeting of the Council of League at Rome and certain suggestions had been made which the British Government desired to discuss with Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Therefore he proposed the adjournment.

M. Bourgeois, France, declared that he was also unable to sign to-day.

Dr. Sze, who came prepared with an elaborate statement setting out China's reasons for not signing the Protocol, was visibly surprised at the unexpected development and enquired the date. The President cryptically replied "as soon as possible."—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Second Conference, this afternoon, dealt with the Egyptian proposal to exclude hashish from the list of noxious drugs. The Chinese and American Delegation supported the proposal.

Mr. Clayton and Sir Malcolm Delevigne contended that the discussion was premature, though they did not object to referring the subject to a small committee for examination and report, and this was agreed to.

AN EARLIER MESSAGE.

An earlier message on the subject says:—

"Following the discussion on the competence of the Second Opium Conference to deal with the American proposals, the Spanish Delegate moved an adjournment *sine die* to enable the delegates of the First Conference to consult their Governments.

Mr. Porter contended that an indefinite adjournment would mean the killing of the American proposals.

Finally, it was agreed to adjourn until 16th December."—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF IMPORTS.

DEBATE ON AMERICAN MOTION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—At this afternoon plenary sitting of the Second Opium Conference there was a lively and frank discussion on the American motion to refer to the appropriate committee the consideration of Chapter 2 of the American suggestions dealing with prepared opium, and having for its object a reduction of imports of raw opium for purposes of manufacture by ten per cent. of the present importation for ten years, with an understanding that the reduction should not be supplemented by domestically prepared opium, and furthermore that at the expiration of ten years, the importation of raw opium for purposes of manufacture of prepared opium should be prohibited.

The British, French, Portuguese, Japanese and Indian delegates combated the motion, contending that it was outside the competence of the present Conference, and denying the right of the Second Conference to examine the labours of the First Conference, whose agreement would be signed on 13th December. The Uruguayan, Brazilian and Chinese delegations supported the motion. The discussion was adjourned till tomorrow.

Mr. [illegible] C. Walton replaces Mr. Camp[illegible] the Indian delegate for the remainder [illegible] sittings of the Opium Conference.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RESISTANCE.

"OBSERVER'S" PLEA FOR ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Referring to the Opium Deadlock at Geneva, the "Observer" says:—

In the supposed interest of the Convention already reached, to which experts attach very little value, the discussion of the American proposals submitted by the exceptionally authoritative American Delegation is being resisted. The centre of resistance is India's British representative, presumably instructed from Whitehall. That is not the position we can creditably maintain under keen scrutiny of American and world opinion. We trust that early instructions will be sent for its abandonment."—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Paris.—M. Herriot's condition is satisfactory. Fever is decreasing and phlebitic inflammation in the leg is becoming localised.—Reuter

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

RESTRICTIONS TO REMAIN

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 12.

The subject of Alien Immigration was discussed in the House of Commons to-day, on a motion by Mr. Scurr, (Labourite), that the Aliens Restriction Amendment Act of 1919 which was among the expiring laws should not be continued. Mr. Scurr and other Labour speakers agreed that the restrictions imposed by the Act were unnecessary.

Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary, in reply, said that the motion would have the effect of letting all aliens into the country without restriction, and it would also sweep away the whole of the provisions under which he could deport undesirable aliens. Government had no desire to place the slightest restriction on tourists. The object of the immigration regulations was to prevent the entry of undesirable aliens. In regard to the deportation of aliens convicted of crimes, he thought, everybody would agree that it would be far better if such aliens were out of the country. There were 270,000 resident aliens in this country. Numbers came in every year, but they were more or less balanced by the numbers that went out. Out of these 270,000 resident aliens, of whom 89,000 were Russians, over ninety per cent. had been here since prewar days. Many had married British wives and had had children. Some of them had been here twenty or thirty years. They were unaffected by the restriction unless they were convicted of crime. But the whole question had to be viewed from the standpoint of the interest of our own people first, second and last. Sir W. Joynston-Hicks added that he was not prepared, at present with something like a million unemployed in this country, to allow aliens under any circumstances to come here and seek work. He intended to see that legislation relating to the restriction of aliens immigration was strongly administrated.

Mr. Scurr's motion was rejected by 176 votes against 37.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

MEETING TERMINATES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Rome.—The meeting of the Council of League terminated to-day.

President Mille France, in his closing speech believed that labours of the Council would be very valuable and warmly thanked the Italian Government for its hospitality.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 13.

Coltand Dec. '3.—A communique says:—The Council of the League of Nations held the last meeting of the 32nd session to-day. Mr. Mello Franco (Brazil), the President, dwelt upon the interest and importance of the work accomplished, notably in the matter of the reduction of armaments, the development of International Law and in the activities of an humanitarian nature.' He gave expression to the thanks of the Council to the Italian Government for their splendid hospitality.

The Council took up the settlement of the questions relating to the exchange of Greek and Turkish populations, which were referred for consultative opinion to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It referred for examination a motion for the creation at Rome of an International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to a committee of Jurists of the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation and Technical Organisations of the League.

The Council adopted the motion of the French Government for the establishment at Paris of an Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.—B.O.W.

A BENEFICIAL VISIT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 13.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, returns to London, to-night, after his visit to Rome which is generally regarded here as having served an extremely useful purpose. His presence at the League Council meetings have served to emphasise the importance which the new British Government attach to the League, and has given the hitherto unexperienced an insight into its workings, particularly valuable in view of his expressed intention of attending all possible future League meetings as a British delegate. The journey has enabled him to meet personally M. Herriot and Sgr. Mussolini and many other prominent European statesmen, and to discuss with them the board outlines and general tendencies in regard to the current and future European problems. His visit to the Vatican also enabled excellent impressions to be formed.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

It is necessary to emphasise, however, that many of the statements which have appeared in regard to the tenor of the conversations are much too categorical and frequently wide of the mark. This is so in particular with regard to the Geneva Protocol in regard to which the "Daily News" states that Mr. Chamberlain's position is "that he is unable to outline the policy of the British Government on the Geneva Protocol before the Dominions have been consulted, but whatever plan is put forward in future it will recognise the necessity of providing France with that guarantee of security which she believed the Geneva Protocol offered her."

In the debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs, during the coming week Mr. Chamberlain may be expected to refer, in some detail, to the events of his visit to Rome.—B.O.W.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INTERVIEWED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 12.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, before leaving Rome, to-day, gave interviews in which he expressed his deep gratitute for the kindness shown to him on every hand, his great confidence in the League of Nations and his appreciation of personal meetings with Allied statesmen during the last few days. Mr. Chamberlain will reach London to-morrow evening.—B. O. W.

3 LAKHS COLLECTED

SWARAJ WEEK ENDS

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Swaraj Week concluded this evening. During the last fortnight no fewer than fifty meetings have been held and collections have been made at each. It is reported that Mr. Das has been able to secure from Calcutta merchants substantial donations to enable the Swarajists to raise the desired sum of three lakhs of rupees and the Swarajists are now appealing for volunteers for their campaign in the villages. Two crowded meetings have been held to-day. An announcement giving the results of the Swaraj Week is expected tomorrow.

OUTCASTING A MALAVIYA.

AN ALLAHABAD LIBEL ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

The hearing of a defamation case arising from a Malaviya caste dispute has commenced in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad. The complainant Pandit Satyanarayan Malaviya, is prosecuting Pandit Ramakant Malaviya and eleven other members of the Malaviya family on a charge of defamation, alleging that the accused circulated a notice among their caste people which declared that the complainant was said to have dined with or had himself entertained Pandit Lachmikant Malaviya, who had already been outcasted as he had married his daughter to a non-Malaviya and that, therefore, the complainant was declared to be outcasted. Several witnesses have been examined.

LADY MAGISTRATES.

A MADRAS TRIO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Lady Sadasiva Iyer, wife of Sir Sadasiva Iyer, Retired Justice of Madras High Court. (2) Mrs. V. P. Rao, wife of V. P. Rao, Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department, and (3) Mrs. Maud Hume Stanford have been appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrates of the City of Madras.

They are likely to sit from January next

MAHATMA AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The transport "City of Marseilles" departs from Southampton, on 6th January with the First Leicesters to Egypt, and at Port Said the First Hampshires will embark for India.—Reuter.

KHADDAR EXHIBITION IN PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 13.

A Khaddar exhibition and handspinning competition was held to-day at Patna. A large number of Khaddar exhibits were displayed and carding and ginning processes were also demonstrated. A large number of charkhas of different sizes and mechanism were kept as exhibits and also for sale. To-day a competition was held only in speed.

I. C. S. COMPETETIVE EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

It is announced that five appointments will be made to the Indian Civil Service as a result of the competetive examination to be held at Allahabad in January 1925. Two more vacancies will be kept in reserve to be filled, if necessary, by nomination in accordance with the terms of paragraph 8 of the Home Department Resolution dated the 1st December 1920.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord and Lady Parmoor will depart for Ceylon on 15th December.—Reuter.

The death is reported of Mr. H. A. T. Nepean, a Mutiny veteran.—Reuter.

Teheran.—Shumiateki, the Russian Diplomatic representative has returned from Moscow.—Reuter.

The King has appointed two Additional Judges to the King's Bench Division. They are Sir Hugh Frazer and Sir William Finlay.—B.O.W.

M. Comte De Saint Aulaire, the retiring French Ambassador, who has held office in London since 1920, accompanied by Comtesse, left London on Saturday morning for France. A large number of friends were present to wish them goodbye and *bon voyage*, including many members of the Corps Diplomatique.—B.O.W.

COMMUNAL CONCORD

EFFORTS AT ALLAHABAD

PT. MOTILAL'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Under the auspices of the MacDonnel University Hindu Boarding House and Literary Union, with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the chair, Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered an address in the course of which he referred to Hindu-Moslem relations and said that he had been trying to sound public opinion on the subject and after a great deal of deliberation and after several conferences with the leading Hindus and Moslems he had been driven to the painful conclusion that he had to rely upon his own poor resources to find a solution of the problem.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his concluding remarks said that the desire for communal representation was certainly not consistent with true democratic actions and in principle it could not be defended.

BLACK ORDINANCE.

RELEASE OF DETENUES URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

In view of the disallowance of Pundit Motilal Nehru's Bill regarding the new Ordinance Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A. has given notice of a motion for the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly on the first day of business to place on record the condemnation by the Assembly of the action of the Government of India in arresting and detaining under Regulation III 1818 and the Bengal Ordinance 1924, peaceful citizens against whom no public charge has been preferred and to call upon the Government of India to release the detenues forthwith or to prefer charges against them and bring them to trial.

MR. SUBBASH BOSE.

CORPORATION GRANTS LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Corporation to-day Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, was granted three months' leave without pay and the Deputy Executive Officer was appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer.

MOROCCAN QUESTION.

REPORT OF CHAMBERLAIN-HERRIOT DISCUSSION DENIED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 12.

In regard to the report published in a Spanish journal it is definitely denied in London that any discussion has taken upon the Morrocco question during the course of the recent conversation between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot in Paris.—B. O. W.

MOROCCAN WAR.

SPANISH FRONTS READJUSTED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Madrid.—It is officially announced that the readjustment of the Spanish front in the Ceuta and Tetuan sectors has been practically completed. Similar operations in the Laracho Zone is progressing. Kaid Arabi Benesima, a prominent rebel leader, and twelve members of his escort were killed by a Spanish bomb.—Reuter.

FABRITIUS PORTRAIT FETCHES £ 6,615

LEAFIELD, Dec. 13.

A portrait by Carel Fabritius, signed and dated 1654, and entitled a "Portrait of a young man" was bought for £6615 at Christie's, London, yesterday, on behalf of the Trustees of the National Gallery. Fabritius was a pupil of Rembrandt and one about whose work and collections modern research is busy. It has for instance been suggested that several works attributed to Rambrandt are really by Pabritius.—B.O.W.

U. S. CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Washington.—Government has replied to the recent British note with regard to the payment of the United States' claims against Germany being made a charge on the instalments received by the Reparations Commission under the Dawes Plan. It is understood Mr. Hughes firmly maintains that America has every right, as one of the associated Powers, to make collection from Germany under the Dawes Plan.—Reuter.

EDITOR SENTENCED FOR SEDITIOUS ARTICLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 13.

Pandit Srikishen, Magistrate, first class, convicted to-day Sardar Ishawar Singh Nathawan, late editor of the "Akali", under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C. for an article in an issue of the "Akali", which the Magistrate held was seditious as it excited hatred against the Sudhar Committees. The Magistrate awarded him two years rigorous imprisonment with fine under each section sentences to run concurrently. Similar punishment was awarded to the same accused in two other cases of sedition.

JAIL MYSTERIES

SENSATONAL EVIDENCE

"BANDE MATRAM" CASE.

In the defamation case brought by R. S. Jumnadas, Jailor, Central Jail, Mooltan against the "Bandematram" of Lahore evidence was recorded by Mr. Aminchand (on Commission) at Jullundur on December 1. We give below the more important portion culled from the report published by the "Bandematram".

Defence witness Pt. Chamba Ram, ex-prisoner in Mooltan Jail deposed that 'Gidar Kut' was inflicted on him during his term of imprisonment. He explained that 'Gidar-Kut' was a punishment in vogue in jail, in which ten to fifteen 'lumburdars (convict warders) were let loose on a convict and gave the convict a sound thrashing. The witness said he had once protested that the vegetable offered him was not properly cooked, and bread was below weight. This was reported to the jailer, R. S. Jumnadas, who hurled filthy abuse at him and had him sent to the grinding mills. Whiest confined there about a dozen 'lumburdars' were let loose upon him. The 'lumburdars' gave him a severe thrashing; they also spat upon his face and beat him with shoes on the face also. Witness further stated that they stripped him and spat on his buttocks in the presence of Mr. Jumnadas. Food given to prisoners was extremely bad and Mr. Jumnadas had given instructions that any convict entering a protest should be served with 'gidar-kut' This punishment was not entered on witness's history ticket.

Witness related that there was another punishment also called 'kan-parade'. A prisoner receiving this punishment had to pull his own ears by passing his hands through his legs. While in this position he would be given shoe-beating on the back and buttocks. Witness stated he himself had undergone this punishment and so also had several Akali convicts.

Another punishment, witness continued was called "'jungla' (railing) parade.' In this the convict was screened behind a railing and the Pathan 'lumburdars' would there indulge in unnatural offence against him. Witness had also been threatened by Mr. Jumnadas that, he would be served with 'jungla parade.' He further related that he had seen Sher Singh undergo this punishment cross-examined witness stated that Sher Singh had been thus treated by order of the jailor.

Another defence witness, S. Narain Singh stated that he had been convicted in a 'kirpan'' case. He also related his experience of 'Gidar-kut'. He had requested that he should be put with other Akali convicts, thereupon the Jailer ordered 'gidar-kut' for him. The 'lumburdars' fell upon him, and gave him a severe thrashing. They also kicked him and pulled his hair. Witness related that he was also thrown into the refuse tank and kept there for half an hour. He was also asked to secure release by offering an apology, and on his refusing to do so the 'lumburdars' were again let loose upon him. The witness further related that he had undergone "Kan parade" also. Witness further related that another prisoner, Jivan Singh had been meted out so much of 'gidar kut' that his faces passed out automatically and that was thrown into his mouth.

Witness further stated that the 'daroghas' (jailor and his subordinates) used filthy epithels 'haramzada' for the convicts.

He said that neither the non-official visitors nor the European officers ever listened to the convicts' grievances.

POLICEMEN FINED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The police Magistrate of Alipur to-day disposed of a case in which a sub-Inspector and a constable attached to Cossipur police station were charged with causing grievous hurt and also under the Suburban Police Act. The accused constable, it was alleged, one day saw a Mahomedan shawl merchant riding a Cicycle in front of the Thana. He stopped the cycle and abused the shawl merchant. The latter remonstrated whereupon both the accused assaulted the complainant. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge under Police Act and said they had compounded the charge under the penal code with the complainant. The Magistrate fined the Sub-Inspector Rs. 150 and the Constable Rs. 35.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Secretary of the Karnatak Unification Sabha wires from Bagalkot under date 13th:—

A manifesto over the signature of Messrs. Kadapa, Mudvedkar and eight others has been issued convening a meeting of all residents of Karnatak at Belgaum on the 25th instant with the object of starting the Karnatak Unification Sabha. The main object of the Sabha is to carry on a continuous propaganda to unify all the Kannada speaking Districts into one political unit. All persons belonging to Karnatak including Government officials and particularly the M. L. C.'s and all M. L. A.'s of the districts of Karnatak in Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Coorg are requested to make it a point to attend the meeting and take an active part in the movement. Messrs. S. B. Joshi of Dharwar and S.P. Mangalvedhe of Begalkot have been appointed Provisional Secretaries. The exact time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

POLICY OF HUSH-HUSH

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEFIED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last sessions of the Legislative Council the following resolution was passed at my instance:—

"This Council recommends to Government:

(a) That a committee consisting of 12 non-official and elected members be appointed to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate, to suggest ways and means of effecting retranchments and to report on the advisability or otherwise of continuing the schemes taken in hand;

(b) that the Development Directorate be requested to co-operate with the said committee and afford all facilities and help in conducting the said inquiry and in making the said report.

(c) that an independent officer or expert be appointed to help the said committee."

Since then I was anxiously waiting for the appointment of the non-official committee referred to in the said Resolution and was on the point of communicating with the Government on the subject when I was disappointed to learn that the Government did not propose to accept the said Resolution. I herewith enclose for publication in your paper the correspondence on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Dec. 12.

No. S. D. 1600.

Development Department.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1924.

From

J. R. Martin, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Development Department.

To,

K. F. Nariman, Esquire, M.L.C.,

Subject:—Consideration of the proposed Resolution of Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. in the Legislative Council in connection with the activities of the Development Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor-in-Council to invite you to join the Advisory Committee of the Development Directorate for the purpose of considering and reporting on the questions raised in the accompaniment to this letter which is an extract from a Resolution proposed to be moved in the Legislative Council by Mr. Lalji Naranji and which has been referred to them for investigation and report.

I am to inquire whether you are willing to join the Advisory Committee for the above purpose.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Illegible.

For the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department.

Extract from a resolution proposed to be moved in the Legislative Council by Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.

"That in view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of war boom that the land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a committee with a non-official majority, be forthwith appointed to inquire into the activities of the Development Department as to how far and in what directions such activities should be continued or eliminated.

Wadia House, Hughes Road,
Bombay, 8th November 1924.

To,

J. R. Martin Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Development Department.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. S. D. 1600, dated 31st October last inviting me to join the Advisory Committee of the Development Directorate for considering and reporting the question raised by Mr. Lalji Naranji's Resolution; before I could reply in the affimative or negative, may I know if the Government intend to give effect to my Resolution passed in the last sessions of the Council recommending the appointment of non-official committee to investigate into the Administration of the Development Directorate and suggest ways and means of retrenchment? In the event of that recommendation being accepted I presume, I, as the mover of the Resolution, would be included in the said committee, and I should prefer to be in that committee with a more comprehensive scope rather than in the present body which is merely advisory.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN.

No. S. D. 1631.
Development Department,
Bombay Castle, 18th November 1924.

From

H. St. C. Smith, Esquire,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Development Department.

To,

K. F. Nariman, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.,
(Non-Mahomedan Urban, Bombay City South).
Wadia House, Hughes Road,
Chowpatty, Bombay.

Subject:—Consideration of the proposed Resolution of Mr. Lalji

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA AND KATHIAWAR.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS

LIEUT-COL. BURKE'S APOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR Dec. 10.

Gandhiji's acceptance of the Presidentship of the Kathiawad Political Conference has sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout this province. The workers have taken up the work in right earnest. January 8th and 9th have been duly confirmed by the Reception Committee as the Conference dates. There is going to be a tremendous rush of people from the villages around and from all quarters of Kathiawad to gain, the *darshan* of their beloved 'Bapujee' who has at last heard their call and consented to lead them in all their intricate and complicated problems. The sub-Committees of the Conference have begun the preliminary work. A spacious shamiana, in which handspun and handwoven khaddar is going to be used, is being planned. The General Secretary, Mr. Devchand U. Parekh, with the energetic Mr. Fulchandbhai has commenced enrolling members in Bombay. A public meeting presided over by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, and addressed among others by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi he speaks a splendid start in rousing up the latent energies of all Kathiawadi's resident in Bombay and in enlisting their sympathy and active assistance on behalf of their afflicted countrymen. The Secretary of the Reception Committee has issued an appeal to all Kathiawadis to muster strong at Songad in defence of their beloved Parishad and make their united voices heard in all parts of Kathiawad. He has further invited the attention of the people to honour the distinguished guest—the beloved of the people—in a thoroughly befitting manner and grace the Mandap of the Conference with a body of men who are clad in pure white khaddar and who have brought with them their tender homage of garlands of self-spun yarn to be offered to Mahatmajee. Gandhiiee, it is believed will go from Songad to Bhavnagar and stay there for about three days.

BHAVNAGAR CORPORATION VOTES AN ADDRESS.

A meeting of the Municipality of Bhavnagar was convened on the 7th last by a special requisition from the members to consider the question of voting an address to Gandhiji when he arrived in that city. Major Zoravarsinhji, the President, was in the chair. There was a conspicuous absence of the Nagarseth, the ex-President, and most of the nominated members. Mr. Vallabhdas U. Parekh, proprietor of the Vartej Chemical Works, moved the resolution of voting the address and appointing a sub-committee to draft it. Mr Balvantray Mehta seconded it. The house passed the motion unanimously. A sum of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned as expenses for the same and the address is going to be printed on pure khaddar. This step of the first democratic Municipality of a State in Kathiawar is really very praiseworthy and it speaks volumes in favour of the public life of the most enlightened city of the Profince. There is another movement in the same direction on foot, and if it bears fruit, the Nagarseth of the city may give another address to the Mahatmajee on behalf of the people of the whole State. It is to be hoped that there will be an unanimity of opinion, both official and non-official, in support of this important steps as it was in the Municipality itself.

SAVED BY PROVIDENCE.

At Samana, thirty miles from the capital of the Jamsaheb, the Shikar camp was pitched for the entertainment of the Viceroy. The Maharaja Saheb in Company with the Viceroy rode up to the place on elephants for a campaign of shooting the leopards. As the first shot was fired, both the elephants got excited and were beyond control, suddenly, the elephant on which the Viceroy was seated was made to sit down and H. E. alighted. But the Maharaja was taken from the Camp, three miles away, and there he could with difficulty get down. The elephant only came under control after a day had passed. So it seems the visit of the Viceroy was not altogether uneventful.

GONDAL DARBAR'S LATEST.

After declaring the Publicity Department of the workers of Dhorajee as unlawful, the authorities of Gondal have issued an ukase against the "Saurastra," the advance-guard of Kathiawad public opinion, prohibiting it from entering the sacred precincts of Gondal. These attempts at stifling expression of honest and independent public opinion is a fitting climax to a systematic policy of repression recently adopted by the Gondal Darbar. The deputation of Bombay Kathiawadis, which was to wait on His Highness in connection with finding a way out of this impasse, has received a curt reply from the Diwan of the State, but still it is expected the organisers of the Bombay protest will persist and obtain an interview. It is strange that the President of the Hitavardhak Sabha of Rajkot and the General Secretary of the Political Conference have not stirred themselves beyond passing the pious resolutions of protest. In so far as the protest has become united and comes from such distant parts of the country as Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, we have reason to be satisfied; but it is still absolutely necessary to organise a representative and influential deputation to secure a prompt and early redress of the grievances of the people of Dhorajee. That question has now assumed a significance of vast magnitude to the people of Kathiawad, and no time should be lost to aid of the suffering people of Dhorajee.

LT.-COL. BURKE'S APOLOGY.

The people of Bhavnagar have been satisfied by the timely expression of regret that the Vice-President of the State Council has wisely offered to the people through the Nagarseth, President of the local Prajamandal and through Sir Prabhashanker, the President of the Council. The deputation appointed by the Prajamandal saw Sir Prabhashanker on the morning of the 8th last and urged the popular point of viewing regarding the caning of the innocent by the Vice-President of the Council. The latter gave a patient hearing to the deputation, admitted the force of their reasoning and expressed his sincere and unqualified regret for what had happened on the unfortunate occasion of hanging the prisoners. He further informed the deputation that Lt.Col. Burke was himself very sorry for his act and he hoped no such incident would mar the career of the Administration in future as it had never done in the past. The members of the deputation were fully satisfied with the reply and they have decided to close the chapter now that their sense of justice has been vindicated.

BIKANER'S EXPLANTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly narrating, under the nervousness engendered by the thought of the possible reduction of armaments affecting the security of this vast country as if the whole responsibility for the safety of this continent rested on his shoulders. However, strongly we may resent the forward policy so aggressively recklessly pursued by the military autocrats in India, no patriotic Indian should do anything by his speech or actions, which may convey an impression to strangers that this country is open to foreign invasion on a very vast and extensive border. We have, therefore, to take strong exception to this ignorant statement about the geographical aspect of the frontier problems.

A Candid Advice Rejected.

As regards the susceptibility to the moral and economic pressure which can be exercised on our neighbours His Highness did not possess a correct grasp of the situation. "The Frontier problem on which the Maharaja, briefed by the bureaucracy in India, laid stress is at bottom not a military but an economic problem and the best weapon against the Frontier raids is not the bullet but bread." This view of the Indian statesmen has been borne out by such an eminent military authority as Colonel H. B. Hanna in his works published so far back as 1895. In his 'Backwards and Forwards' Col. Hanna observed, "the Government of India has chosen to draw the Frontier where nature never intended it to be. Let us then reclaim our freedom of action whilst there is yet time, freedom to do our full duty by the people of India, freedom to show ourselves firm but kindly neighbours to the independent tribes freedom to keep out oft-repeated promises to respect the independence and integrity of Afghanistan, freedom to smile at Russia's threats, freedom to guide our policy all the world over by our sense of right and justice." Thirty years have made absolutely no difference in the value of this advice so candidly given. This advice has been continuously reiterated by Viceroys like Canning, Lawrence, Mayo and Lord Northbrook, by Commander-in-Chiefs like Lord Sandhurst and Lord Napier and British statesmen like Durand, Norman, Muir, Pollock, Telfor and a host of others during the last fifty years. But the tin-gods of the military department have been heedlessly following their forward move. Has the Maharaja ever given a thought to these utterances? If the Government ungrudgingly does its full duty to the people of British India by conferring on them responsible government and by sincerely interesting them in this problem of their own safety, by treating kindly the independent tribes, cis-border and trans-border, by respecting the independence of our Afghan ally, by gauging the real situation of the bogey of Russian invasion and by adopting a policy of right and juctice and by conceding the right of self-determination to the subject people of this country is it not possible that the safety of this country can be permanently assured by a much smaller force than is maintained at present? If the Maharaja thinks in the manner of the military jungles let him frankly say so.

Not India's Voice.

The Maharaja emphasises that he was not opposed to the reduction of the garrison in India and that he did nothing of this sort, and he refers to a statement which he has made while talking about the general principles of reducing the armament and maintaining the standard of military strength at a minimum point. But we draw attention to the following statement in his speech, namely, "The immediate effect of a reduction of armaments in India would therefore be to weaken the guarantees for the security of the Indian people." Could language be more unequivocal to state that the reduction of armaments in India is fraught with danger? This statement clearly shows that the Maharaja is of opinion that the present military strength in India is absolutely indispensable and that he views with dismay and consternation any immediate reduction in the strength. In voicing this sentiment he has gone against the trend of public opinion in India. Time after time during the last forty years from the Congress platform and through the Indian Press. Indian statesmen of glorious memory and veteran knowledge have been expounding that the military strength in this country is kept unnecessarily at a very high level entailing heavy cost and saddling the Indian tax-payer with unbearable burden. The aim of the Army Department in India has not been as it ought to be the internal safety of this country from within and from without. A shrewd observer once stated that 'the cardinal feature in the military policy of India should be that the Indian army must be maintained in India, for India and by India. What is wanted is a clear-cut plan to obtain the greatest military efficiency out of the smallest number of men with which India can be secured against enemies from within and from without." Can any apologist of the military policy of the Government of India maintain for a moment that this principle is scrupulously observed by it in running after a scientific frontier which is receding as swiftly to the horizon as it is zealously tried to be reached? Enormous expenditure on a colossal scale has been incurred upto now and huge sums have been thrown into the infinite abyss of the North-West Frontier. Is the Maharaja not aware of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee and the reluctance of the Government of India to carry them out? There is a solid belief in the minds of the Indian people that the army in India is larger than the requirements of the country and is maintained for Imperial purposes. If the Maharaja agrees with the opinion expressed by Indian statesmen for over 50 years and with the advice of military experts like Col. Hanna is there the slightest justification for him to feel nervous at the mere thought of a reduction of these armaments? If the Indian people are really trusted, are given the necessary training and are honestly associated with the work of defence will any patriotic Indian for a moment doubt that the country will not withstand any foreign invasion and specially one from the direction of the North-west Frontier. The reformed Legislative Assembly has suggested many reforms in the military organisation and administration in the shape of reduction of the strength of the Indian army—the replacement of British units by Indian units—the Indianisation of the Army and the supplying of facilities for the training of Indians. The Government, with all its professions of sympathy for the people, has turned a deaf ear to all these porposals out of a policy of sheer distrust. So cautious a statesman as Sir Sivaswami Iyer observed that "the concession of these reforms will make Indians feel a pride in the army and more readily agree to the burden of military expenditure. A united and powerful India able to hold a upper head in the Councils of the Empire will not merely be the fulfilment of national aspirations but will be a source of strength to the British Commonwealth of Nations. Discontented India will be a source of weakness to herself and to Britain." Was it not the duty of the Maharaja to endorse these views? Was it not necessary for him to expose the inherent defect in the military policy of the British Government towards India and the distrust and suspicion which permeate it of the Indian people? The Maharaja ought to have assured the members of the League that with an honest sincere policy of training the Indian people in the military craft and military service with the righteous desire to grant responsible government to the people and with the generous gift of the right of self-determination, India can whole-heartedly subscribe to the proposal of reduction of armaments without any qualifying clause or any limitation. But instead of this, the Maharaja affirmed the necessity of maintaining the present army in India and thus indirectly suggested that it was indispensable for the safety of the country.

"Under Instruction."

We regret that the Maharaja has been used as a mouth-piece by the military autocrats. He had no business to make such an egregious speech in complete ignorance of the views of eminent Indian statesmen who loved their country as much or rather more than the Maharaja does. If he did so under the pressure of "instructions" it is still more amazing. The approbation of the Prime Minister would not redeem him from the blunder of having betrayed the interests of his country. He was sent there as a representative of the people and at least in this respect his performance to use the words of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was 'a fraud on the civilized world.' The Maharaja's Private-Secretary who was a dominant meitor imposed on himself by the Maharaja was conversant with the views which Indian statesmen have been strenuously advocating for over fifty years. He at least ought to have prepared His Highness's speech as an Indian representative thoroughly in conformity with the concensus of Indian opinion. But, perhaps, the Maharaja would have forfeited the warm congratulations of the British Prime Minister. The Maharaja seems to be aware of the questions of internal policy and internal affairs of states. He maintains that for fear of suffering the humiliation of being sharply called to order by the President he desisted from this task. The Maharaja, however, seems to be quite ignorant of article 12 and his rights as a member of the League. He could have consistently with his patriotism and self-respect brought before the League the real situation as it existed in India. He could have enthusiastically supported the proposition of reduction of armaments, could have stated that it was thoroughly practicable to reduce the strength of the armaments in India immediately, if only the people and Princes were trusted, and the Indian Princes were encouraged and assisted in reorganising their forces as fighting units. In avoiding the humiliation of being called to order the Maharaja has brought humiliation upon the Indian people by an incorrect, ignorant and misleading statement of the situation. He owed a duty to his countrymen and should have discharged it not at all caring for official favours or frowns. The Maharaja has stated that he went to Geneva under the pressing invitation of the Government of India. We do not know why the Government was so unkind to him and inconvenienced him when he was deeply engrossed in domestic problems of the State. The Maharaja of Baroda was in Europe and could have attended the session of the League without much inconvenience and extra cost. We do not think that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia would have displeased His Majesty's Government by declining to accept the invitation if equally pressed. This honour has generally fallen to the lot of the members of the Mutual Adoration Society of the Chamber of Princes. It has never gone to a Muslim ruling Prince. No other ruling Prince than the members of this illustrious clique has been fortunate in receiving this invitation. As high Chancellor of the Chamber did the Maharaja ever try to induce any other Prince to go to Geneva? Did he exert his influence to bring about such a nomination? So long as the Maharaja does not say of any efforts on his part to see that the nomination was made from among the best of the Indian Princes, irrespective of personal considerations his grievance that he went at great personal sacrifice to Geneva loses all its grace.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Naranji M.L.C. in the Legislative Council in connection with the activities of the Development Directorate.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 8th November 1924, I am directed to state that Government have invited 4 members of the Legislative Council to join the Advisory committee for the purpose referred to in my letter No. S. D. 1608 of 31st October last, believing that this would meet the wishes of the Legislative Council, *Government do not propose to appoint another separate Committee* and hope that you will be able to accept the invitation conveyed in my letter quoted above.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Illigible.
5th December 1924.

To,
H. St. C. Smith Esquire, I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Development Department.

Re:—Consideration of the proposed Resolution of Mr. Lalji Naranji M.L.C. about the Development Department.

Sir,

It is very much to be regretted that the Government has deemed it fit to flout the considered opinion of the Legislative Council by not appointing the Inquiry and Advisory Committee as recommended by my Resolution passed, after a heated debate and keen contest in the last sessions of the Legislative Council; I cannot understand the justification for the Government to come to the comfortable belief that addition of four members from the Legislative Council to the existing Advisory Committee would meet with the wishes of the Council, when as a matter of fact the Council has definitely expressed its opinion otherwise as embodied in my Resolution which was carried to a Division; a novel procedure seems to have been adopted by the Government in ascertaining the wishes of the Council, inasmuch as a Resolution passed by the Council is entirely ignored and another milder Resolution with a more limited scope is partially accepted, though it was not even balloted and the Council had, therefore, not even an opportunity of expressing any opinion on it. I should have thought that after such grave and serious charges openly laid against the Development Directorate of maladministration, reckless extravagance, and waste of public funds, patronage, favouritism and even jobbery, the Government would have welcomed an open inquiry into its administration and thus availed itself of the opportunity of silencing ugly rumours in the public about the Department. The only inference that could be drawn from the attitude of the Government in shirking and refusing an investigation by a responsible constitutional body like the Legislature, is that the Department is afraid of exposures and therefore desires to adopt a policy of hush-hush.

Mr. Lalji's resolution confines the scope of the Committee only to an inquiry as to "how far and in what direction the activities of the Department should be continued or eliminated," whereas the resolution that was passed at my instance in addition to suggesting way and means for retrenchment, goes far beyond and also calls for "an inquiry into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate."

If the charges that are levelled against the Department and rumours spread in the city are groundless; the Government could not have any objection in accepting the recommendation of the Council and appointing such a Committee, but it seems that the Government is anxious that the public should only be acquainted with the bright side of the picture, and with that object several trips are arranged to demonstrate the magnificent and marvellous external show, but the Government vigorously opposes and strenuously resists any attempt to peep behind the screen.

Having collected a number of facts after a laborious and careful inquiry, I tried to elicit definite information from the Department and opened a campaign in the public press describing these grave public scandals one after another, but having failed to get satisfactory or any reply from the Government, I tried the next method and began a series of searching interrogatories in the Council; but the most inconvenient questions were not answered at all and the less important ones were replied to in the usual non-commital and vague forms. Thus having failed in these two methods of eliciting information about certain grave scandals that had come to my knowledge, the only other course left open for me was to call for a public inquiry and after strenuous efforts and in spite of vigorous opposition from and canvassing by the Government members, I managed to get my resolution accepted by the majority of the House; after all this, your letter intimating that the Government did not propose to appoint a Committee of Inquiry as recommended by the resolution came as a great disappointment. If the intention of the Government had been not to accept the resolution, it would have been fairer for the General Member to have made a declaration to that effect immediately after the resolution was moved and before several solid hours were wasted in a heated debate; that would have saved the House from a humiliating and ridiculous position; as it is the Government first took the chance of defeating it and having failed in its object, it now refuses to accept it. It is such attitude on the part of the Government that naturally creates a spirit of distrust and suspicion in the opposition.

I do not think the Government could seriously dispute or question the right of the representataives of the rate-payers even to inquire and investigate into the administration and working of a department that carries away crores of rupees from the public funds, and refusal by the Government to accede to this most reasonable requisition once more illustrates the impotency of the present Councils. I believe the alternative suggestion to include four members of the Council in the already existing and equally important Advisory Committee is intended as a mere eye-wash to placate the public feeling that is bound to be aroused at the unreasonable attitude adopted by the Government, and after the scant courtesy with which the Legislative Council is treated, I hope no self-respecting member of that body will accept this invitation.

Hoping to be excused for the delay in sending this reply.

I have the Honour to be
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant,
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN,
M.L.C.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TO DISASSOCIATE WITH IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

The Allahabad Municipal Board, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding, has passed a resolution declaring that it cannot associate itself any further with the present Improvement Trust and that if the Trust continues in its present form, the Board will have no alternative but to withdraw its representatives from it and to take no further responsibility for its future activities.

JAITO.

14TH JATHA READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec 13.

Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandbak Committee has got ready 14th Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis to be despatched to Jaito.

"TRAVESTY OF WHAT I SAID."

MAHATMA WARNS REPORTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

Messrs. H. S. L. Polak and C.F. Andrews arrived here this morning. Both are putting up with Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai. Mr. Gandhi is leaving for Belgaum on the 8th instant. Meanwhile he is engaged in writing his presidential address. He is observing complete silence and talks during his morning and evening walks only.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press:

"I have seen the report of one of my speeches in the Punjab and I have heard more about reports of my speeches. I warned reporters against reporting me without first showing their reports to me. I made what were to me important statements. Editors of the "Tribune" and the "Zemindar" did me the courtesy of letting me or my secretary revise their reports but others evidently did not consider it necessary to respond to my request. The result is a travesty of what I did say. All that I can therefore say to the public is: Don't believe a word of what may be reported of me unless the report is authenticated by me." For the rest, let the public await my address at Belgaum which will summarise all I have said in the Punjab and elsewhere. I warn them against expecting anything sensational or exciting. What I desire above all else is unity and quiet constructive work for one year. Then, left not till then, I should promise much excitement for the most ardent spirits. But let me not anticipate."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The 19th All-India Medical Licentiate's Conference will open at 11 a.m. in the Agra Medical School on the 22nd December. Col. C.L. Dunn, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, United Provinces, will preside. At 3 p.m. the Hon. Dr. Mian Sir Mohammad Shafi, Vice President and Law Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, will open the exhibition.—A.P.

The 8th United Provinces Provincial Medical Conference will be held at 1 p.m. in the Agra Medical School on the 20th December.—A.P.

The Agra District Baby show will be held on Monday the 22nd December in the Medical School Agra.—A.P.

The "Comrade" publishes over the names of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohomed Ali an appeal in which they publicly acknowledge many messages and letters received about the death of Bi Amman, their mother.

VICEROY AT DHANBAD.

COAL MINING PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHANBAD, Dec. 12.

Replying to the toast of his health at Dhanbad His Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech:—

Sir Willoughby Carey and Gentlemen,—I thank you very warmly for the kind welcome you have extended to me and the cardinal manner in which my health has been proposed and drunk. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of paying this visit to the coalfields, and I thank Sir Willoughby Carey for the part he has taken in making the arrangements for it. I had a long desire to pay this visit for more than one reason. I wanted, in the first place, to show my keen interest in what certainly appears to me to be and what in my view must always be one of the most important industries in India and to most of those who have devoted their capital, labour, thought and energy to its development and those who are directly concerned in working the mines. I have often met elsewhere directors of firms interested in the coal mining industry in India and have had opportunities of discussing the problems connected with the industry with them. But my knowledge would have remained incomplete unless I had been able to gain some more intimate acquaintance of the conditions under which the Industry is presented and of the work on the spot of those who are directly dealing with these conditions and grappling with those problems which I have only hitherto studied in reports and documents and discussed far from the coalfields with the pioneers of the industry. My interest in the industry and my conviction of its importance in the development of India has always inclined me to devote particular attention to all questions connected with coal in India whether they related to supply, transport, commercial markets, or mining regulations.

The coal industry in India is comparatively speaking of recent growth and is still in the formative stages of its adolescence. It is true that the first information regarding coal in India reached the world outside India as long ago as in the Mogul times when travellers brought to Europe tales of a few handloads of coal coming in country boats from far away in the inferior down the Nerbudda to the west coast. But many years were to elapse before any extensive advantage has brought a vivid picture to our minds of the primitive conditions under which the industry existed even here in its metropolis within the memory of the present generation. It is greatly to the credit therefore of all those who have been connected with the development of the Indian coalfields that the industry in so short a time has been so well established and taken its place in competition with this very highly organised branch of industry in other countries.

WHERE SYMPATHY PAYS.

Not the least among the interests of my visit to-day has been the information enquired regarding the conditions under which the labour in the mines work and the steps that have been taken to provide for their comforts and welfare and for their comfortable and sanitary housing. I appreciate that the expenditure and organisation which schemes of this nature entail is considerable. But I believe they pay in the long run in the increased efficiency and contentment of the working classes and it securing a permanent connection of skilled labour with the industry. I am obliged to Sir Willoughby Carey for putting so frankly before me some of the difficulties felt in connection with the industry. Some of them, as he has observed, await the decision on the recommendations which committees appointed by my Government may make to us; and partly for this reason, and partly because I wish to digest and assimilate all I have seen and heard to-day before coming to conclusions, I do not propose at the moment to discuss these difficulties save to say that I shall bear in mind when the times come to deal with them as they were put before me by men who had great experience of the industry and who had devoted their time, money and best activities to its welfare and development. And bearing this in mind your observations, Sir Willoughby, will naturally have great weight with me. Gentlemen I thank you again for making a visit to the coalfields so full of interest. I wish the industry and those connected with it all prosperity.

VICEROY TO VISIT MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Muslim University on the 26th January, 1925, in the morning and the Annual Convocation of the University also takes place the same after-noon. It is most desirable that as many old boys of this institution as possible should attend this function, but as our old boys are spread over different parts of the country, and the addresses of most of them are not known to us, they are requested kindly to inform me of their present address so that invitation cards may be sent them for the functions.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

All arrangements have been made by the Reception Committee of the All India Mislim League for the boarding and lodging of members and visitors from any part of India desiring to attend the session of the League.

Rs. 2 (Rupees two) only, per head per day will be charged for gentlemen to reside in Indian style. Special arrangements can be made in consultation with the Secretary for those wishing to reside in European style. Members and visitors are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. M. C. Chagla, High Court Library, Bombay, also giving the time when they expect to arrive in Bombay.

MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

All arrangements have been made for the boarding and lodging of members and visitors from any part of India wishing to attend the sessions of the All-India Muslim Education Conference.

Re. 2/- (Rupees two only) per head per day will be charged for those gentlemen wishing to reside in Indian style. Special arrangements can be made in consultation with the Secretary for those wishing to reside in European style. Members and visitors are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. A.P. Dimtimker Anjuman Islam, Hornby Road, Bombay, also giving the time when they expect to arrive in Bombay.

UPLIFTING THE BHIL

DOHAD SEVA MANDAL'S WORK

GUJARAT P. C. C. 'S HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DOHAD, Dec. 12.

The second anniversary of the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad which has just completed two years of its existence was celebrated in Gandhi Chawk on the 10th and 11th inst. Doctor Sumant Mehta, the well known social worker of Baroda presided. The report of the work done by the Mandal during the year stated that the Mandal consisted of fourteen members pledged for three years' service besides other teachers. It conducts two boarding schools and seven schools for children and two dispensaries. The Mandal was short of funds and had a deficit of Rs. 1,200 during the year. The total expenses being Rs. 17,000. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi had consented to contribute one-third of the total expenses of the Mandal, the rest being made up by contributions from Bombay and Gujarat. The Mandal was in need of Rs. 13.000 immediately for the construction of buildings for schools and two temples.

The president in addressing the meeting referred to the work of the Christian and Islamic missionaries for the uplift of the aboriginals and deplored the lack of any such organisation among the Hindus. He said the country needed many more of such Mandals for social work among the backward communities. He mentioned three essential prerequisites for such work namely (1) the support of men of character, (2) arrangements for imparting to them necessary training and (3) ample funds. He dwelt at length on each of these points and concluded by appealing to rich men in Bombay and Guiarat generously to contribute towards the funds of the Mandal.

PROPOSED REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

YEOTMAL DIST. ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 12.

With reference to the C. P. Government's proposal for a revision of settlement in Kharpgaon and Malkapur talukas the Yeotmal District Association has telegraphed to the C. P. Government its objections and suggestions. The Association says that the proposed rules virtually amount to a grave departure from the settlement policy recognised during the last sixty years in Berar. In the opinion of the Association promulgation of these rule under executive authority alone without securing the sanction of the Legislature of the province constitutes a flagrant departure from the policy of the Reforms Act in as much as the Parliamentary Joint Committee Report in paragraph 11 on page 11 has made it obligatory on the Local Government to secure legislative sanction to proposals for the revision of settlement and land tenures. The Association strongly urges the Local Government to form an Advisory Council of Berar representatives in the C .P. Council and requests it to place the draft proposals for their consideration as the subject is entirely within their jurisdiction.

The Association finally prays the Local Government to postpone further consideration of the proposed rules at least for six months and in the interim to take measures as suggested above.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A meeting of the Committee of the Society was held at the Servants of India Society Hall on Sunday the 7th inst. with Mr. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., in the Chair. The meeting resolved not to charge any entry fee or other fee for advice and assistance to clients of the Society, for the present.

A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor LL.B., Mr. D. D. Nanavati, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. N. H. Pandia, Solicitor, to deal with applications for legal aid and to assign lawyers for advice, conducting correspondence on behalf of clients and conducting the clients' work in Court, the assignment to be made in rotation from the list of volunteers to be prepared by the sub-committee. Separate lists are to be prepared for work in the High Court, Small Causes Court, Police Court etc. Volunteers are requested to enrol themselves with Honorary Secretary for conducting matters which may be assigned to them by the Society.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of the President and Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, on relations with social agencies in Bombay, and to establish contact with Child Welfare agencies, the Social Service League, the Labour Board, the Immigration Department, Traffic Association, Workmen's Compensation Board and similar other institutions.

The Committee also appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor, LL.B. Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker, LL.B., and Mr. D D. Nanavaty, Bar-at-Law, to consider the question of Arbitration Courts for the City of Bombay, the arbitrators to be appointed by the Government from among J. P.'s etc. and to submit a report to the Committee.

Copies of the rules and regulations of the Society can be had from the Honorary Secretary No. 110, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

BURMA'S PROGRESS.

GOVERNOR'S EULOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

At a Durbar held at the Government House this evening Sir Harcourt Butler spoke on several important questions. This was the first Durbar held by him as the Governor of the Province.

Referring to the Reforms His Excellency said it was far too early to pass the final judgment on the working of the new constitution, but they might claim to have made a good start. After dilating on the disadvantageous conditions under which it was launched including the boycott of the elections for the Legislative Council the financial stringency and political unrest, the Governor remarked that taking long, broad and patient views of things, he had no hesitation in saying that the reformed constitution in Burma had already achieved a distinct political advance. Burma now had a Government mainly Burman resting on and responsive to public opinion for satisfactory results. Much credit was due to the valuable assistance rendered by the Finance Committee which sat in advisory judgment on all proposals for new expenditure. As the father of the finance committees he might be prejudiced in their favour. He appointed such a finance committee in the United Provinces in 1918 before the reforms had taken shape. The finance committee in Burma had more than justified itself. The Governor pointed out that the best way to get more reforms was to show fitness for them by working the present reforms well. With regard to the political unrest, His Excellency said that that had taken many forms but it was at the bottom largely an agitation started by discontented persons sometimes with western weapons against western methods of education and administration. People at large were still not greatly affected but attempts had been sedulously made to ospread the belief that the British were ready and could be induced to leave Burma. A more ridiculous proposition had never been circulated, said His Excellency.

AGITATIONS.

Referring to the immediate causes of the recent agitations, Sir Harcourt asserted that Government could not tolerate and would not tolerate any movement subversive of law and order, but earnestly desired to meet popular demands so far they could be met and remove legitimate grievances. Though Government might exercise its prerogative of mercy in individual cases, there could be no question of striking a barrain with the people who had broken the law. His Excellency added that as a result of measures taken the agitation about non-payment of capitation tax had been checked and except in a few isolated cases the rate of collection was normal.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

The Governor then touched on the question of separation of Burma which in some form or other had recently been discussed and said Burma had not yet made up her mind on the question and until she did so the matter must remain more or less in suspense. but he corrected one misstatement viz. that the Government of Burma favoured separation from India in order to deprive Burma of the Reforms that might be granted to India. His Excellency then dwelt on the violent crimes which continued unabated in the province and said much was expected as the result of the elaborate reorganisation of police force now being carried out and steady attention to preventive action.

FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

The Governor then referred to the statement sometimes made that the province was being exploited by foreign firms to its own detriment and said assuredly they had spent in Burma far more than they had got out of it. His Excellency showed by figures supplied by the President of the Chamber of Commerce that the province received great benefit owing to the operation of foreign companies like oil and timber companies and rice exporters in the shape of revenue. employment of a large number of men and income to the agriculturists and others. The withdrawal of these companies from the province. the Governor said, would result in the immediate necessity for a general increase in taxation, starvation for many thousands of people and the relapse of large reclaimed areas into wild jungle. The greatest needs of the province now were capital and labour and Sir Harcourt earnestly hoped that Burmans would in time produce them. The Governor then spoke about efforts which were being made by the Government to develop the country and improve the lot of the people by extending communications by road, river and railways, by irrigation. land mortgage bank education, sanitary and other projects. His Excellency also referred to an advance of fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company by way of helping Burman enterprise.

The investiture ceremony of C.I.E., C.B.E., L.B.E. and other minor honours also took place.

MADRAS-BURMA WIRELESS SERVICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

There is at present a continuous stream of wireless traffic between Madras and Burma. Prior to the introduction of the wireless in February last all telegrams between Madras and Rangoon has to pass through Calcutta. This roundabout route entailed great delay. in transmission as the telegrams had to be relayed from Calcutta. The transmitting station at Madras is situated on the Fort Glacis and the receiving station is at Poyapuram about two miles to the North of the Fort. The transmitting station at Rangoon is situated 15 miles north of the City on the Prome Road and the receiving station is in the compound of the General Telegraph Office in the City. Receiving and transmitting stations are operated from the instrument rooms of their local Central Telegraph Office by the land line telegraph staff. The instruments used here are generally similar to those employed for land line signalling and are in juxtaposition to the latter so that telegrams are dealt with exactly as if transmitted and received by the land.

One of the most interesting feature in the working of wireless between Madras and Rangoon is the employment of the Baudot system. By this system messages are received in Rangoon from Madras and vice versa printed out on tape so that practically no delay occurs as in the case of transcription of ordinary morse at the receiving end. The printed slips are simply pasted on a telegraph form and are issued to the addressees. The Baudot system was adopted to bring wireless signalling into conformity with the system prevailing on the land lines. It has been found that the Baudot system of signalling from and to the wireless station at Madras is generally quite satisfactory though occasional "atmoseperics" compel the reversion to Morse signalling. Experiments for the perfection of wireless signalling by Baudot system are still in progress in the Indian Telegraph Department which was the first to apply the system to long distance commercial wireless.

The result of the successful working of the wireless services at Madras is that Traffic to Burma from all parts of India is now handled much more rapidly owing to the relief given to Calcutta which was formerly overloaded with traffic.

UTILISATION OF WORKERS' LEISURE.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay has sent the following communication to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, regarding the Draft Conventions and recommendations adopted by the Sixth International Labour Conference:

The question was considered by the Managing Committee of the League at the meeting held on 3rd December 1924 and I have been authorised to communicate to you the views of the League as given below:—

Recommendations regarding utilization of works' leisure.—The Managing Committee is of opinion that the Government of Bombay should immediately take steps to give, effect to the recommendations adopted by the Sith International Labour Conference regarding the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. The Bombay Presidency has already been greatly developed industrially and there is very large number of working class population in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Sholapur; but so far Government as well as Municipalities have practically done nothing to provide special facilities for the utilisation of workers leisure. The Managing Committee thinks that immediate steps should be taken to provide facilities for the education of and cultural recreation of workers in large industrial centres. Educational facilities should take the form of primary and technical instruction and facilities for recreation should include playgrounds gardening etc. A few employers as well as some philanthropic organisations such as Y.M.C. A. and the Social Service League have done something regarding this question. But these effects are a mere drop in the ocean.

The Managing Committee feels that the matter must be taken up in a much more thorough and comprehensive way if the physical and moral welfare of industrial workers is to be safeguarded. The Managing Committee also feels that immediate attention to this subject is necessary not only in the interest of the workers, but in the interest of the industrial development of the country and of the social well-being of the whole community. Nat only the Government of Bombay have themselves done nothing regarding this matter, but have not also given any assistance to the institution like the Social Service League for this purpose.

The Managing Committee suggests that they should give up their present policy of indifference and not only render assistance to bodies like the Social Service League but themselves undertake schemes for the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. The Labour Office, the Social Service League and the Y.M. C. A. should be asked to make definite proposals towards this end and Government should give effect to them without loss of time.

The Managing Committee suggests that the Government of Bombay should at least appoint a small committee to suggest measures which the Government, the Municipalities, the employers and the philanthropic bodies should adopt for the solution of this question.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Equality of treatment as regards Workmen's Compensation.—The Managing Committee is of the opinion that the Government of India should ratify the conventions and recommendations regarding the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards the Workmen's Compensation for accidents. The Managing Committee suggests that the Government of India should make an enquiry whether the nationals of India are given equality of treatment in all foreign countries and if in some countries such equality is not granted the tries such equality is not granted the Government of India should take steps to secure it for them.

Weekly suspension of work in glass manufacturing.—The Managing Committee of the League possesses no information on the subject of the weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used and therefore, is unable to make any recommendation on the subject. But it suggests to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to collect information regarding this matter and publish a report thereon.

Night work in bakeries.—The Managing Committee of the League does not possess much information regarding nightwork in bakeries. But it feels that it may serve some useful purpose if the Government ratifies the proposed convention as being applicable to bigger bakeries in cities and towns. The Managing Committee also suggests that the Government of Bombay and the Government of India should collect information and publish a report also on this subject.

LATE MR. MOREL.

MR. MACDONALD CONDEMNS "SPITEFUL ATTACK."

The "Daily Herald" publishes the following letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:—

"Everyone who has taken an unbending part in Labour politic has had to undergo experiences of spiteful attack, but common decency has been generally assumed to be sufficiently potent to restrain such criticism when the object of malignancy is lying in his coffin.

Once more, however, we have been reminded that in attacking Labour there are no rules to be observed. The slanders and lies told about Mr. Morel during his life have been repeated by contemptible newspapers on his death.

Mr. Morel, as all his friends know, fas a man most keenly sensitive to everything touching upon honour and truth. Detesting the claptrap and the self-satisfied ignorance which so often parade as patriotism and national championship, he spent himself in trying to create higher and worthier standards of national service.

His disinterested championship of the natives of Africa, especially of the Congo, in the teeth of perjured and suborned opposition and attack, is one of the finest services to humanity which any man of our time has rendered.

His passing now is a heavy blow to his friends, but so long as the Labour Movement holds in esteem stom sincerity and a single-minded and uncalculating devotion to truth, it will cherish the work and guard the memory of Mr. E. D. Morel.—J. Ramsay MacDonald

THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tenants of Bombay have agitated for the extension of the Rent Act and the authorities have yielded in so far as to promise to introduce a bill which would prove a compromise between the demands of the landlord and paying capacity of the tenant. The tenants constitute the mass of society and it is the majority for which all government must in the first instance legislate. The Tenants' Association have placed their case before the public. It has been discussed with an iteration and emphasis which threaten to kill some of the interest in it for the fairminded because the other aspect of the controversy is ignored. We have been provided with authentic examples of the high-handedness and defiance of law exhibited by certain of the tenants. That because there are a few blac sheep in the tenants' unhappy fold, therefore, their cause should be abandoned is neither logic nor morals. On the other hand, that we should despotically shut our eyes to the difficulties of the capitalists, just as some of our political friends ask us to be blind to the magnitude of the obstacles in the way governing authorities, would be assult on justice. I have been assured by a Land Owner's Defence Association that the capitalists is very hard hit by the present arrangement and my sympathy is particularly drawn towards that class of owners who hover over the border-land between capitalist and wage-earner. It represents the widows and minors whose maintenance and education are dependent upon the income from tenement buildings or a shop premises. In the fair minded citizen's opinion to shout in vehement and unreasoned encouragement of the tenant's extravagant claims is equivalent to translating the principles of Bolshevism into practice and bringing about disruption of society. In the hope that this side of the question will not be neglected in any fair compromise that may be arrived at I shall call attention to a few scandalous examples of contumacy representing undoubted resource but hardy any integrity.

A shopkeeper used to pay Rs. 13/- per month. The new arrangement has enabled his landlord to raise the rent to Rs. 40/-. When the suit came before the court it was proved that the tenant had not paid his rent for the last five months and that a a third of his shop was sublet at Rs. 15/- a month. The clever manoeuvre consequently meant that the tenant was using the premises free of Charge and earning Rs2/- per month. A man who I shall call S.M.Y. was under agreement to pay Rs. 18/- per month. All the while he had sublet his shop at Rs. 47-8-0 according to his own version, while the landlord swore that he was getting Rs. 72/-. Believing the tenant's own written statement we see that he was making a net profit of Rs 29/8 a month besides occupying the premises. A tenant T. M. Pays Rs. 625 subleting several portions of his premises to R. K. deriving an aggregate rental of Rs. 923/- thereby making a profit of Rs. 300/- per month and using a portion of the premises. A tenant R.G. is under agreement to pay Rs. 370/- per month to his landlord. He sublets his premises to T.M. and others and derives a gross income of Rs. 700/- which leaves him Rs. 300/- net profit and the free use of the building.

These are a few of so many proven examples and it is not that the number is exhausted but I fear that if the entire catalogue is rehearsed before the public it will divest the tenant's case of sympathy which is certainly due. To be rigidly fair to the opponents of the rent payers, I should adduce examples of kind hearted or disgusted owners, who have conceded strange liberties to the poorer occupants of the houses. I am loth to give undue prominence to the land-lord's cause in the controversy because I would not contribute to the indirect and implied diminution of the fellow feeling which is roused in favour of the ill-started tenants of limited means. None-theless could we eliminate totally the side represented by owners of building?—Yours etc—

FAIRPLAY.

INVITATION TO NO CHANGERS.

FOR ANOTHER REBUKE?

The 'Servant" writes:—

We do not understand the object of Mahatma Gandhi's latest invitation to the No-changers—by whom, we suppose, he means the poor and humble people who persist in upholding the principles of non-co-operation. The Mahatma says that he was unable to do justice to them at Bombay; and so he invites them to meet him at Belgaum, tempering the request with the cautious qualification that the No-changers in their hurry must take care not to "flood" Belgaum from the 20th of December. We appreciate the Mahatmajee's solicitude for the Belgaum Reception Committee: but the question is, what does he want with or of the No-changers? The No-changers' point of view was placed before him in Calcutta he did not accept it. It was again placed before him at Bombay and he refused to accept it again. We believe that he has made up his mind to accept the Swarajist version of affairs: and facts and arguments which do not tally with the Swarajists' version do not find a ready entrance into his heart. In these circumstances, the only purpose which the proposed Belgaum Conference can serve is to afford opportunity for administering another wholesome rebuke to the No-changers. As for the No-changers themselves, we do not see what object they seek to attain by attending the next Congress. The Belgaum Congress is meeting with the express and avowed object of suspending non-co-operation. Such being the case, the poor No-changers will be absolutely out of the picture there—an outcaste and discredited lot clinging to a creed which, the watchword of India, three years ago, has become the laughing stock of our up-to-date and virile politicians. The Belgaum Congress may afford an excellent venue for displaying the rhetoric and dialectic skill of the Swarajyist, the Besantite and who not. But it will witness also the death and burial of Non-co-operation: and the spectacle may not be a pleasant one for Non-co-operators to watch.

FLOOD RELIEF AT HARDWAR.

AN APPEAL BY RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

Swami Sharadananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes:—

The Ramkrishana Mission opened two centres at Hrishikesh and Hardwar-Kankhal in October last in order to ameliorate the misery of the flood-stricken people of those places. We give below a short resort of the work done at those centres during the months of October and November.

SHAHRANPUR.

Perupur Centre:—The public have already been supplied with the detailed work done there. A sum of Rs. 258 has been distributed for house construction and to meet other casual damands.

Kankhal Centre:—A sum of Rs. 1/8 has been given to the cobblers, weavers and sweepers for the construction of their huts.

The workers inspected 10 villages on the bank of the Banganga under the jurisdiction of Lakshar Thana and helped partially with Rs. 172 thirty-six families in seven villages for the construction of their huts. Among these villagers Nihinipur and Jhimargari have suffered most. Almost all the houses have collapsed.

Seventeen villages have been inspected from Niranjanpur centre situated between the Banganga and the Nildhara. We partially helped 55 families of 12 villages with Rs. 301 for the construction of huts. Besides this, pecuniary help has been given in a small measure. Almost all these villages bear the traces of the ravages of the flood. From Raighat village twenty-five people have been washed off. People have died at Bahalpur, Ranjitpur and Pratappur.

DEHRADUN.

The sum of Rs. 173 has been spent at Choharpur Centre (on the way to Chakrota) to help 21 families in building houses. Ten pieces of blankets and 29 pieces of cloths have also been distributed among the sufferers.

Hrishikesh:—One piece of woollen blanket and one piece of cloth have been given per head to six Sadhus and Brahmacharis from among those who with great difficulty saved their life at the time of flood. At present we are helping the construction of their huts. There were altogether 700 huts in the Bara Jhari and the Chota Jhari besides the pacca buildings. There is no trace left of them. The Mission has already informed the public about the imperative necessity of the construction of huts for these Sadhus who had left Harishikesh after the flood and are coming back there. We earnestly appeal to our philanthropic and pious countrymen who take delight in helping the Sadhus to take up the cause of these helpless monks. Any contribution however small may be sent to the following addresses:—

1. The President, Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Belur (Howrah). 2. The Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Mission, 1 Mukerji Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The following military appointments are announced:—

Colonel J. C. Coch, Cumaon Rifles, to be Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Adjutant Generals Branch, army headquarters vice Colonel N. C. Duncan, Indian Army on leave. Lieutenant A. T. Lunt, Army Educational Corps, to be Officiating Instructor, British Wing, the Army School of Education India, Belgaum, vice Captain F. Wren, Army Educational Corps on leave. Lieutenant A. D. T. Harries 1st Battalion the Welch Regiment on reversion to regimental duty ceases to be employed with the Indian Signal Corps. Major N. G. Martin, General Staff Officer and Grade General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters is granted 60 days privilege leave in India.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS ALMOST COMPLETE

OTHER CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 12.

With the structural preparations almost complete, the Congress site presenting a picturesque scene, attracts large crowds even now every morning and evening. Sjt. Mukerji, manufacturer Congress tent assures that it will be ready by 15th. All arrangements promise to be completed by 20th latest.

Mahatmaji will arrive on 20th morning and hold informal conference in the afternoon with No-Changers. The discussion with the Swaraj Party leaders will be held on 21st provided the latter arrive by that date. The City Municipality proposed to give address to Mahatmaji on the 22nd. Sjt. Rajendraprasad opens the exhibition on 23rd morning. The subjects committee meeting will take place on 23rd afternoon and 24th. The Khilafat Conference as at present settled will be held on 25th in the Subjects Committee Pandal. Pt. Malaviyaji has consented to preside over the Hindu Mahasabha Sessions, which will meet probably on the 27th. The programmes of various conferences to be held in the Congress camp are being settled.

Mr. Nanavaty representing the Tata Oil Company has engaged two stalls for advertising Googam. It is understood he intends running a restaurant on up-to-date lines providing refreshments to gentlemen living in European style

HALL FOR SPINNERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 13.

As has already been intimated the spinning Hall (1,200 square feet in measurement) is set apart with 150 spinning wheels for the delegates to spin. Slivers will be supplied free. The outturn of yarn will be presented to Mr. Gandhi. The Secretary, Spinning Department appeals to all the delegates to make this a success.

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHAMIN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 13.

A preliminary meeting of the influential Non-Brahmin gentlemen of this district was held here yesterday at which it was resolved to consolidate non-Brahamin forces of various Presidencies and formulate their opinions on a common platform. With this end in view it was further resolved to hold an All-India non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum in Manikbag on 27th and 28th instant. A representative Reception Committee was formed. Mr. A. Ramswamy Moodaliar B.L., M.L.C., Madras has consented to preside. The Reception Committee have fixed fees of Rs. 10 for membership of the Reception Committee and Rs. 5 for delegates and Rs. 2 for visitors. Lodging and boarding will be free for delegates.

MR. PHADAKE'S ART EXHIBITION AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 13.

Mr. Phadake, artist of Bombay, is to place his moving plaster images in the corner of the exhibition enclosure. He has prepared the picture of Mahatmaji's operation in the Sassoon Hospital. Besides the above there are the life like images of Lokamanya and Bharatmata. The exhibition enclosure has been extended to make sufficient room for the rush of the spectators who will flock to see the moving images prepared by Mr. Phadake.

KOHAT HINDUS.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

A Kohat message says all the Kohat Hindus, except Jiwan Das, who were arrested in connection with the riots, have been released on bail. Rai Bahadur Makhansingh, who was one of these Hindus, after his release, has come to Lahore and is confering with Pundit Malaviya on the Kohat situation.

HOBBS CASE.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The fact that Newton would be called to support the prosecution and the opinion of the prosecution that Capt. Arthur's extradition was most doubtful were the main points at the resumption of Hobbs' case at Bow Street, to-day. Oliver, Counsel for the prosecuton, said he would ask for the committal of Hobbs on an additional charge of conspiracy to obtain money by menaces. He declared the second cheque which was identified at Hobbs' Offices by Capt. Arthur and Raja Sir Hari Singh's solicitor and which was subsequently burned was dummy, and the real cheque was at present in Court. It was retained with a view to further blackmailing. Counsel mentioned that Hobbs while proceeding to France was robbed by a sailor whom he subsequently prosecuted. He added: It must be a great satisfaction to Hobbs to see an humble rogue imprisoned for theft (laughter). Hobbs was remanded till 19th instant. Bail was refused.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

IRELAND AND FAMINE.

ANTI-RIFF INTRIGUES.

LATE MR. MOREL.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Art O'Brien, one of the leaders of the Irish Republicans domiciled in England, gave me one of the reasons why Irish thought is well inclined towards Turkey. In the dark days of the Irish Famine of 1847, he said, the first vessel to arrive with wheat for the starving Irish was a vessel from the noble and generous Turks. Ireland will never forget it. Parties, even dynasties, have been obliterated, since maps have been altered, over three-fourths of a century have passed, yet today the Irish people are pro-Turk and pro-Indian.

One of the forms of this natural gratitude has been the ready response in Ireland to every call for relief abroad. Indian Famine Funds, Russian Children's Relief Funds, have always been generously supported. Now, however, Ireland's turn, unhappily, comes round again. To-day, in the unfortunate West of Ireland (Connemara in Galway) a repetition of 1847 is threatening the population. The gaiety and light-heartedness of this Celtic people have vanished. Owing to the shortage of food the people were compelled to eat the seed-corn and seed-potatoes instead of sowing them. The adults have been starving, the young emigrating. Those wretched stewards of England, "the Free State Government," at first utterly neglected to deal with the situation; though they have since been shamed into a little road-making relief work. The Government and the local authorities look askance on these people because they are Republicans.

A Republican Committee has been set up in Dublin, both for the immediate relief of these people, and for their more permanent relief by means of home industries and fisheries. The address of the Fund is "An Coiste Foiritaint Mhic Easmuinn, No 15, College Green, Dublin, Ireland."

I beg the charitable, who are sufficiently rich, to send a little money to that Fund, with their address in full, emphasising the words "*An Indian Nationalist.*"

There are many who may hesitate to send to unknown persons, but who know me personally, or at least know of me. To these I say: Address your moneys to me, as follows:—ARTHUR FIELD—(Secretary Anglo-Turkish Society), 28, Minister Gardens, Battersea, London, England.—I will remit them to Ireland with deduction and I will send a picture post card, in acknowledgement, to each contributor, provided *address is forwarded.*

APPRECIATION OF EAST BY WEST.

The Irish, and particularly the Republicans, are sympathetic with the Indians in their struggle for independence. Indeed, they sometimes upbraid their compatriots for insufficient attention to the East. The Republican organ "Sinn Fein" says:—"Here in the West among the European empires who hold subject nations by force, has grown up the habit of measuring civilisation by ideas of western progress. And we Irishmen, who are not conquerors have absorbed this standard from our neighbours. We speak too often of the Eastern peoples whose story we read week by week in these columns as 'inferior,' 'uneducated' (unless perchance they be educated here,) 'uncivilised' 'primitive' . . . Had they been left free (and wherever they are left free) to live their own simple, agricultural, pastoral existence the great essentials of the human spirit have time to crystallise, and become clear in their minds. All the world's spiritual leaders have come out the East; all the literature to which we turn for spiritual help. Must they not then, despise our western culture . . . . Would not all these things that we call our superior civilisation, seem to them an infant stage in the span of time, which they of the East cast aside before it had developed, choosing in its place something finer? For theirs—be it remembered while we study their present history—is an older world than ours. And theirs *may* be the chosen people to whom we shall turn again, humbled, for guidance and for light, when our great western civilisation has been swept aside by a gigantic new world war."

DISCLOSURES ON THE RIFF.

Mr. W. N. Ewer, the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Daily Herald" writes a short but important note in that journal relative to "The New Menace in Morocco." In brief, the menace is that France will (as it is feared) step in to control the Riff in the name of the Sultan of Morocco, whenever the Spanish retire from the task of "protecting" it. The claim is made that, under a secret treaty of 1904 the Spanish zone goes to France if Spain does not effectively police it.

Mr. Ewer's is a welcome exposure of the French plans, which aim at the destruction of the only independent Muslim State from the Atlantic to the Egyptian borders. They have been already made public by the Committee for the Riff, but it is a small public that that Committee can reach. In one sense I was rather glad that the Committee could only circulate its apprehensions in a semi-private manner. For this is the unhappy state of mind to which many pro-Riffians are reduced—a state of mind I do not share. They thought that the best solution in the Riff would be for the Republicans to come to compromise with the Spaniards—and thus to admit a nominal protectorate of the country. They thought this, because would keep out the French; whereas a Riffian victory would spell French intervention under the plausible but really incorrect plea of the authority of the Sultan of Morrocco. The "Daily Herald" article provides a new sensation in the shape of a secret treaty between France and Spain. There appears to have been no consultation with the other assenting signatories to the Act of Algeciras, nor with the Riffians.

Mr. Ewer hints at certain banking gentlemen in Paris who have an eye on the mineral resources of the Riff. I can assure him that London will not be out of the business. There is lying in London 14 millions sterling to develope the Riff, directly the Riffians are able to admit and protect the mining organisations. I understand that one million is intended for the actual works of development, and the odd half million for Abdul Krim's Government, "to help them carry on,"—or, one might say, as the price of concessions in the country. One hopes that, whatever the temptation, the Riffians will not sell their economic independence after gaining their political. Over all these plans and rumours float the warnings of both Spain and France that Riffian tribal or other concessions will not be recognised by the "authority" set up by the unspeakable and futile Act of Algeciras.

MR. ISAACS AND WIRELESS.

One cannot avoid a desire to seek "the real explanation" of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs' resignation of the Managing Directorship of Marconi's. His own statement that he is really sick and is ordered by his Doctor to give up, ought to be enough. Special interest however attaches to the connection of Mr. Isaacs with Marconi's which dates back some 15 years; and to the discussions which centered round him and the Government connections with Marconi's. Such a prominent personality, detaching itself after 15 years association, would pass by public attention with less debate, did it not practically coincide with the remarkable new developments by Senatore Marconi of beam transmission. It is only a week or two since Marconi announced that he had finally overcome the difficulties of long distance beam—wireless telegraphy and telephony. He had sent messages by the longer and less favourable route to Australia, by day as well as by night. With these obstacles removed to a tremendous advance in efficiency and reduction of cost, the managing director at practically the same moment resigns. He is retained by the two companies concerned in a consultative capacity whenever the Boards desire his assistance; but he makes it clear in a Press interview that it is very unlikely that he will take any further part.

THE LATE MR. MOREL.

The death of Mr. Morel, M.P., at the comparatively early age of 51, is—for the Labour movement on its foreign and colonial side—every bit the loss the journals are declaring it to be. Mr. Morel's organ, or rather the organ of his society "The Union of Democratic Control," has held up (in the main) an advanced and humanitarian ideal to the new Labour Party, which otherwise would have relied solely on some rather cold-blooded and reactionary doctrinaires, who are regarded as experts. It is true that some of this doctrinaire element had been associated with the U. D. C., or had crept into it, and had sent splashes of reaction across some of the pamphlets and pronouncements of the Society. I have reason to believe, however, that Mr. Morel was always the advanced and dissident element on these occasions, and often acted as a valuable stimulus. We understood that Mr. Morel's signature was, in some cases attached to manifestoes and memoranda only to avoid an appearance of disunity: and this will need to be taken into account by the future historian who sees the signature of Mr. Morel on these documents. "Suggestions for Terms of a Peace Conference" were issued in a circular by the Executive of the Union of Democratic Control in 1917. Its proposals for the treatment of our enemy belligerents were very charitable to Germany and Austria, but something not far short of destruction as a nation was proposed for Turkey. Everyone expected from European bureaucrats an attitude that Orientals have no rights; but one did not realise till then that Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden and Jowett, Socialist members of the U. D. C., were already supporters of the bureaucracy, so far as Turkey was concerned. Speaking of Austria-Hungary, the circular said: "It must be made clear that freedom for the component populations of that empire can be obtained by self-government within that empire." When it came to Turkey, destruction of Empires became a religious duty to these Socialists of democratic Christendom. Turkey was thus singled out for de-nationalisation:—"The policy of international control over the Ottoman empire should be maintained and extended."

Even the Russian Czars had never declared that Turkey was under a "policy of international control. Even Tory England declared that Turkey was a sovereign independent nation. These Christian doctrinaires of humanitarianism and peace approved the prosperation of the nationality of Belgium Serbia Roumania or Montenegro, but denied it to Turkey.

One's blood boils at such smug hypocrisy, which poorly cloaked the pro-Christian bias of the League of Condemnation. The insistence on "full security for Christian peoples" of the Ottoman empire, in the very same breath with proposals for the Christian international control of the empire, showed either a suspicion of the League of Nations or of the adoption of their scheme.

The play of fortune, the Sword of Kemal, the hand of Providence, let people explain it how they will,—but what a scheme of destruction has been confounded and scattered since 1917. But the same type of plotters is unrepentant to-day; in 1924 is Caucasia and Transcaucasia that these people are trying to bring under the control of the Christian powers by specious appeals to freedom, justice, toleration. "Equality of economic opportunity for the nationals of all European Powers should be the policy followed"—said the U. D. C with regard to Turkey. What sturdy smasks have been allotted to the Western penetrators and honeycombers by the new economic policy of Turkey. How very very stale are their tentative maps of 1917.

The Independent Labour Party and the British Socialist Party had within a twelve month made public pronouncements seriously limiting the U. D. C. programme; and any an advanced Socialist and Labour Party man wondered how a thinker like Mr. Morel could have remained associated with a society which had issued proposals, such as those I have dealt with. These U. D. C. proposals were accepted and tenaciously adhered to by the controllers of the Labour Party and this act of the Executive Sub-Committee of the Party gave an invaluable backing to British Government plans and negotiations. Some of these plans and intrigues succeeded; but many have failed. The protests of a few courageous and independent elements in the Labour Party effected a slow and gradual change which is still proceeding, and they created a valuable obstacle to the description and virtual abolition of Turkey.

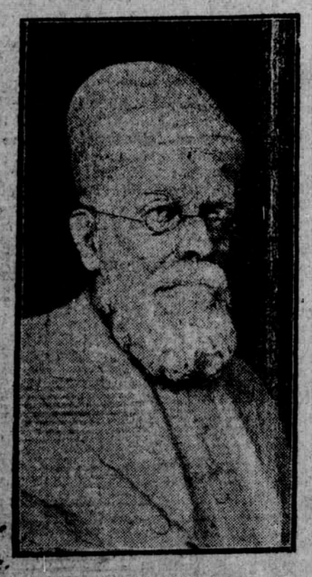
In 1917-18, those of us who knew Mr. Morel well considered that he personally was in conflict with the ruthless Christianity of his Society, the U. D. C.,—but that, regarding it as a valuable and lonely factor on the side of some sort of justice to Germany, he considered it best to continue to assist its propaganda. This view was supported by his unexceptionable efforts in other directions. Beside the early work in connection with the employment of Congolese natives in the rubber trade, and the exposure of European aggression in Morocco, Mr. E. D. Morel was prominent for the termination of the Great War and for justice to Germany. He has been giving valuable publicity to the fight of the Riff Republic for its independence. Like our good friends Arnold Lupton and John Arnall, the British Legion of Honour was accorded to Edmund D. Morel in the form of six months imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act. He was by politics a Liberal, but in 1919 joined the I. L. P. In 1922 as a Labour candidate he defeated Winston Churchill at Dundee, and retained the seat in 1924. His death is sudden, but it cannot be forgotten that he was seriously ill early in this year, and that the strain of a great political contest came on a frame weakened by a previous illness. His energy, courage, sincerity and personal charm will ever be remembered by those who had the privilege of contact with him.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the plainest Indian Yogis system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Vizagapatam.)

B298

DADABHAI NOWROJI



By

V. V. WAGH,

SCULPTOR.

6, NEW QUEENS ROAD,

BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order

MY PONJAB DIARY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Not by Choice.

It was not by choice but by necessity that I undertook to preside at the Punjab Provincial Conference. The Punjabis wanted an outsider to preside and if at all possible Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Maulana Saheb however was unwilling. He said he would gladly attend but thought he would be more useful if he remained free. The Maulana's position was appreciated. Pandit Motilalji was then approached. He was good enough to say he would preside, if he was not prevented by any untoward event, and if Pandit Motilalji was prevented from presiding I was to fill in his place. Unfortunately the unexpected happened and Pandit Motilalji could not come. As the reasons given by him are of public importance, I set them forth in his own language.

Fed up.

In his letter to Lalaji he says:—

"There has been serious misapprehension about my acceptance of the Presidentship of the Punjab Provincial Conference. Mahatmaji and I had agreed in Bombay that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the most suitable president, but that in case he could not be made to agree I was to take his place. I received news of the serious illness of my daughter-in-law and had to leave abruptly with an expert obstetrician. The Maulana Saheb came out of the meeting hall with me and I told him distinctly that my Punjab and Nagpur engagements were off and that he must preside at the Punjab Conference and fix some other date for Nagpur. I came away under the impression that he would consult Mahatmaji and fix upon some one also to preside if he himself was unwilling to do so. On arrival here we passed a most anxious day trying to save the new born baby, but the poor mite passed away. The daughter-in-law's condition was fairly good, but not entirely satisfactory as she had a temperature. In the course of these worries I got news from Calcutta of impending developments and was asked to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

"As soon as Jawahar's wife was pronounced to be out of danger, I turned my attention to the communal situation in Allahabad and made up my mind to do what I could while waiting in Allahabad under orders from Calcutta. I found the situation to be as bad as it could be and was almost bombarded from all sides with bitter complaints at my continued absence from my own city and province. I assured them that I would give ample compensation by working for them for a whole fortnight.

"I set about immediately to make good this assurance. During my previous flying visits I had been thoroughly disgusted with the so-called leading Hindus and Mussalmans and decided to work on this occasion from the bottom instead of at the top. I took up my old idea of organising a Hindu-Muslim Sangathan and giving it a start from Allahabad. The first step taken was to approach the University professors and students. We have a University Union here with a branch for social service. Both have a fairly large membership. At the meeting with the Professors it was decided to take steps to use the Social Service Branch as a nucleus for the Hindu-Muslim Sangathan. Accordingly two M. A. students, one Hindu and the other a Mussalman, both of proved impartiality in communal matters, are now engaged in registering members of the Sangathan from among the student class. Side by side with this every Muhallah is being similarly organised. From to-morrow I am to visit the Muhallahs personally and also speak to batches of students, who have been invited to Anand Bhawan at certain hours. After this preliminary work is done, I shall speak to the students generally and also address one or two public meetings. Time permitting I shall visit Lucknow and take similar steps there.

"You will see that the above programme involves some work and wisely eliminates the snowy parts, which unfortunately has come to be the only part of our public work in these days. To tell you the honest truth I am completely fed up with Conferences which are passing shows of the moment and invariably result in nothing substantial. The Nagpur disputes are ripe for decision and letters received from Nagpur show urgent necessity for the arbitrators (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and myself) meeting and deciding the dispute before the Belgaum Congress. I have sent two wires to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Calcutta proposing the 15th but have received no reply from him.

"I have written at this length to you to give you an accurate idea of the work I have laid out for myself and I hope you will agree that a visit to the Punjab at this juncture would not be as profitable."

I share to the fullest extent Panditji's horror of conferences. Not that they are always useless. They were absolutely necessary at a certain stage in our career. But they have in their present form almost outgrown their usefulness. Even when they do no other harm, they mean waste of money and time. The public spirit awakened by them needs to be consolidated into efficient work which can best be done by small committees. These latter to be useful must be harmonious and ever responsive to and by their soundly active work in touch with the general public. Abandonment of conferences should never be due to public apathy, but it should be because the public is more usefully engaged. For instance it would be folly to call people who are engaged in khaddar production to pass resolutions on subjects on which the public is known to be in agreement. It would be equally unwise to call away those who are, say, engaged in organising relief in famine-stricken areas Panditji himself was more usefully employed in organising peace brigades in Allahabad. And if he succeeds in forming genuine Hindu-Muslim Sangathans, he will have done service of a first class order to the country. His decision to work from the bottom, instead of through middlemen, must result in nothing but better relations between Hindu and Mussalman masses.

My Real Business.

The Conference was an incidental business for me. My real work lay among representative Hindus and Mussalmans. I had therefore no hesitation in appealing to the audience at the Khilafat Conference at Amritsar to suspend its sitting for the morning following till the afternoon of that day to enable the leaders there present to attend the informal meeting of representatives on the morning of the 8th. To my great joy the whole audience adopted my suggestion for the waiting. And Maulana Zafarali Khan, the President, Dr. Kitchlew and others with much inconvenience to themselves came to Lahore for the meeting.

The Result.

It is hardly necessary for me to inform the reader that the meeting was arranged for the sole purpose of considering the ways and means of easing the tension between Hindus and Mussalmans and of establishing real peace between the two communities. Among Mussalman outsiders, Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan, the Ali Brothers and Dr. Ansari were present, and among Hindu outsiders Panditji Madan Mohan Malaviya was present. The discussion centred in the political causes of the tension. For they seemed to be the predominant if not the only causes of tension between the educated classes in the Punjab. Lalaji told me with great sorrow that whereas formerly there were cordial social relations between educated Mussalmans and educated Hindus, now there was growing estrangement. The meeting therefore discussed the advisability of revising the Lucknow Pact. The Punjab Mussalmans hold that we have outgrown the Lucknow Pact, if it was not a blunder in the very inception. They claim that whilst the communal feelings run high and mutual distrust exists,—

1. There should be communal representation on a population basis at least under a common electorate or separate if necessary.

There seemed to me to be general agreement among them that separate electorate should be resorted to only at the instance of minorities.

2. There should be no favoured treatment to any sect i.e. no sect should be represented above its numerical proportion.

3. The same formula should be applied to local bodies as to the legislative.

4. On all public services the different communities should be proportionately represented with due regard to efficiency. Wherever therefore any community is unrepresented, all future appointments, whether new or to fill up vacancies, should be so made as to regularise the proportionate representation. In other words there should be no class favouritism or class preference.

The Mussalman friends present made it clear that they merely gave their individual opinions. They did not bind anybody but themselves and their opinion was subject to revision if any other community claimed special or favoured treatment.

5. Any solution must be an all India solution and must be by the consent of all India.

The Sikh friends contended that their special position and importance as a people required special treatment. Excessive representation if there was any communal representation at all in the Punjab. They said that they would be quite satisfied if communal representation was entirely given up and even if not one Sikh found place in the legislature or elsewhere.

The Hindu position seemed to be that there should be no communal representation at all, but that if there was to be any it should be under a joint electorate. The Hindu position was not crystallised. The Punjabi Hindus seemed to dread, as the cause of the Mussalman demand, a sinister design on the part of the Mussalmans. In fact, there is a vague fear in their minds that if the Mussalmans gain a decisive majority in the administration of the Punjab, the proximity of the warlike Mussalmans tribes would constitute a most formidable menace to the Punjab in particular and to India in general.

Such is, as briefly and as accurately as is possible for me to put, the real position of the respective communities. In these circumstances, it was not possible to press the advance to an immediate solution. I am hoping that at Belgaum there would be a more formal gathering of representatives to consider the whole position and to find an acceptable and national solution of the thorny problem.

The Conference.

There was nothing notable about the Conference save the fact that the delegates both at the Subjects Committee and at the Conference gave me the widest assistance, even those who disagreed with me showing the greatest forbearance. I single out this fact because obedience to the authority of the chair is such an essential factor in the growth of a healthy public life. The greatest caution should no doubt be exercised in the choice of a chairman, but when one has been selected he must command implicit courtesy and obedience. The only way to deal with a refractory, sachalting or partial chairman is to move, with becoming respect, a vote of no confidence and remove him from the chair. In well ordered society the honour is not to the person but to the position. The fundamental distinction between personal rule and organised State is that in the latter the honour is rendered to the position which is a creation of the State i.e. the people; and thus the State goes on, no matter who is called to rule or preside. To put it in other words, every person in a well ordered State is fully conscious of both his responsibility and of his rights. The stability of a State depends upon the readiness of every citizen to subordinate his rights to those of the rest. He knows that the rights follow as a matter of course the performance of duty. The State is the sum-total of the services on its behalf of its members. But whilst I place on record my gratitude to the delegates for their courtesy and attention, I would like to mention that there is still at our meetings an unconscious lack of self-restraint. It is indispensable for meetings, public or private, that those who attend them do not all talk at once nor whisper to one another, but that they listen to what is being said. The whole value of meetings is lost if people are not attentive. The reader will recognise the reasonableness as well as the selfishness of these remarks. I want to prepare the ground for Belgaum. All those who attend the Congress and conferences at Belgaum, please note.

The Conference went through its work in seven hours on Sunday the 7th instant, 8 to 11 in the morning, and 4 to 8 in the evening. The Subjects Committee took six hours. The work was done expeditiously, because no time was lost waiting for anybody. The proceedings were started punctually at the appointed times so far as the Conference was concerned.

The Convocation.

The previous day, i.e., the 6th was devoted to the meeting of the representatives, the inevitable but taxing procession, and the Convocation of the National University. Degrees were conferred upon the successful students, who recited the following oath in Hindusthani, which was administered by Lala Lajpat Rai in his capacity as Chancellor. "I solemnly declare that I shall do nothing in my lifetime that would injure my religion or country." Among the students who received their degrees was one girl and one Mussalman. The ceremony was impressive, but I could not help feeling all the while I was awarding the diplomas that I was a square man in a round hole. My notions of education are so revolutionary and as must appear to my critics so crude. I can only think of national education in terms of Swaraj. Hence I would have even the college students devote their attention to perfecting themselves in the art of spinning and all it means. I would have them study the economics and implications of khaddar. They should know how long it takes to establish a mill and the capital required. They should know too the limitations on the possibility of an indefinite expansion of mills. They should know too the method of distribution of wealth through mills and that through hand spinning and hand weaving. They should know how hand spinning and the manufacture of Indian fabrics was destroyed. They should understand and be able to demonstrate the effect of the adoption of hand spinning in the cottages of the millions of India's peasants. They should know how a full revival of this cottage industry will weave into an undivided whole the sundered Hindu and Mussalman hearts. But these ideas are either behind the time or in advance of it. It does not much matter whether they are behind or ahead of the time. This I know that some day or other the whole of educated India will adopt them.

A Martial Law Prisoner.

The reader will recall the names of Messrs. Ratanchand and Bugga Chaudhry, the two martial law prisoners who were sentenced to be hanged and on whose behalf Pandit Motilalji took an appeal to the Privy Council. The reader will remember further that though the appeal was dismissed, the death sentences were commuted to life sentences. Now Mr. Bugga Chaudhry has been brought back from the Andamans to the Multan gaol whereas Mr. Ratanchand, I understand, is still kept in the Andamans. I had a visit from Mr. Bugga's mother-in-law. She informed me that Mr. Bugga has been long suffering from hernia and piles and of the last three months has been suffering from fever. During the palmy days of non-co-operation, I used to tell the relatives of these prisoners that they would be soon released. I felt sorry this time not to be able to hold out any hope to the mother-in-law of the early release of her son-in-law although he is ailing and has already served five years of imprisonment. In analysing the evidence given at the trial of these two gentlemen, I had expressed my conviction that there was nothing in it warranting conviction for murder. The Privy Council, it will be remembered, did not go into the merits of the cases. Their lordships threw out the appeal on what may be called technical grounds.

A Warning.

During the next few months every householder will have his choice. By refusing or neglecting to stock cotton for domestic use, he will indirectly and in many cases directly be a party to sending away most of the cotton grown in India out of the country and selling some of it to the mills. Or by stocking sufficient cotton he can promote hand-spinning and bring Swaraj nearer to the extent of each householder's solid work for hand-spinning. This choice comes every year to everyone in India, and that during the cotton season Congressmen can do double work. They may instruct every householder in the performance of the primary duty of stocking enough cotton. And seeing that all the householders are not yet alive to their duty, they may also stock sufficient cotton for the sake of the defaulters. This can be done either by begging or by buying. We have had many *Mushti* funds more or less successful. There is no reason why in all cotton-growing areas cotton should not be begged from door to door. Wherever such corporate collection is made, the collection should be treated exactly in the same way as we would treat cash collection. Receipts should be passed to donors and books of account should be kept. Stocking should be thoroughly effective. Special skill will be needed for classifing and conserving cotton. Now is the time for storing cotton or it may be never till the return of the next season.—"Young India."

BOOTS & SHOES

made to order. Quality and finish guaranteed, no old stocks to get rid off: under expert supervision. Ask for Season's list.

SILCO BOOT FACTORY
PERIAMET, MADRAS.

EVANS, FRASER & CO.
THE FORT HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

GIFTS FOR MEN
SEE OUR WINDOWS

WIDE END TIES in a great variety
From Rs. 1-8 to 5-8 each.

BATSWING BOW TIES in new colourings
From Rs. 1-12 to 4-8 each.

COTTON LINEN AND FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in a wide range
From Ans. 6 to Rs. 7-12 each.

SPECIAL GIFT DISPLAYS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

BOXES OF FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS in pretty and dainty styles
From Rs. 2-15 to 15-8 per box.

BEST QUALITY SILK STOCKINGS thoroughly dependable
From Rs. 4-15 to 21-8 per pair

NOVELTY HAND BAGS, Beaded Bags and Fancy Leather Goods
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

GIFTS FOR LADIES
SEE OUR WINDOWS

THE TOY BAZAAR FIRST FLOOR

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN
SEE OUR WINDOWS

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS filed with caps and novelties. From Rs. 1-8 to 4/12 per box.

TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY to choose from
Ans. 8 each. to Rs. 250/- each.

INDOOR GAMES for young or old
Ans. 12 to Rs. 45/- each.

CHRISTMAS TREES complete with ornaments, candles etc.

ASK FOR THE ORIGINAL GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER
NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THE THREE BLUE STARS
JOBS INDENTERS JEHANGIR PATEL & CO. BOMBAY

ખાસલ ચોખ્ખી ઉકાકીની કોલન વૉટર માગો. નકલી માલાબદલ સાવધ રહો.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

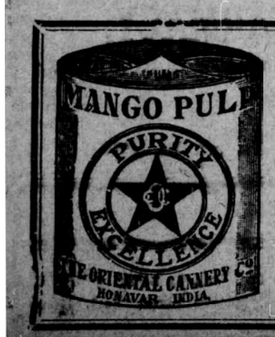
has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thos. Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.



BEST THAT YOU CAN SELECT AS PRESENT

ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE
Star Brand Mango Pulp.
The only delicious Indian fruit pulp of great food value and
HIGHEST PURITY
REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS. SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE:
PATELL LIMITED,
151, CHUCKLA STREET, BOMBAY, 3

MEDICAL MEN & MEDICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to the recommendations of the Lee Commission, Reuter cabled that the "Times" expresses the opinion that "an independent medical profession with European standards of competence has not yet been evolved in India." We are frequently treated with such expressions, the purport of which is to insinuate that only Europeans can be trusted as skilful and well trained medical practitioners. It will be remembered that, sometime ago, it was hinted in some English papers and cabled here, that some Indians go to England with a smattering of medical knowledge and succeed in taking London degrees and then try to establish themselves in that country. Here, in India, it is generally believed, and quite rightly too, that the London medical degrees are of a high order, yet, in order to raise prejudice against the Indian medical education, it was tried to make believe that a smattering of medical knowledge was sufficient to secure one a London medical degree. Everybody knows that, of late, the General Medical Council of Great Britain has been trying to raise prejudice against Indian medical practitioners. It is probably quite true that medical education in India may not have reached the high standard it has in Europe and in the first class institutions of America; still, all those who know anything of medical education will admit that the Indian medical colleges compare very favourably with many such institutions abroad and that Indian medical graduates do receive a good training before qualifying. All medical practitioners in the United Kingdom do not hail from first class universities and colleges. It is well known that there are no uniform medical qualifications in Great Britain and Ireland just as there are all over Europe. All sort of degrees and diplomas are conferred in the United Kingdom and all are registerable. Some are admitted to be of a high order and many others are considered to be only reliable qualifications. Many European medical practitioners who come to this country, whether they belong to the Indian Medical Service or not, possess very ordinary qualifications and it would be absurd to call all these men highly trained doctors, though of course, most of them can be relied upon to do their work satisfactorily; so are the Indians who are qualified here, whose degrees and diplomas are considered equivalent. Those Indians who qualify in England are just as good or as bad as their European confreres.

Is medical training and education in Great Britain as wonderful as that? It would appear that even in some of the renowned universities of that country, things are not so thorough and up to date as people here fondly imagine and as English people here generally assert. From time to time experienced professors and examiners come out with the statement that the method of teaching in England is antiquated and unpractical, the curriculum overburdened, the examinations tedious and the results often disappointing. Some years ago, the late Sir William Osler, M. D., F. R. C. P. (Lond.), F. R. S. etc., Regius professor of medicine at Oxford, in an inaugural address, said that the teaching of Anatomy in England was a barbarous system and a Chinese puzzle which favours cramming. He condemned written examinations (On the Continent this system has been abolished long ago.) Only as recently as October last two eminent professors and examiners said almost the same thing. Thus, Dr. E. Farquhar Buzzard, M. D. (Oxon) F. R. C. P. (Lond.), in a lengthy address delivered before the Neurological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, on October 9th 1924, (See Lancet Oct. 18th 1924) said that as an examiner he was appalled at the amount of material the examinee is expected to ingest and assimilate and as a teacher he was more and more convinced that the whole medical curriculum requires revision. He then went to describe the knowledge of the average medical student who was stuffed with a good deal of useless and unpractical knowledge. Students are expected to pass stiff examinations in subjects which are of no practical value for the work expected of them, with the result that after qualifying many of them knew things like parrots and "remained more or less ignorant of health and uncertain of detecting early disorders of functions." It would repay yaur readers to read his address in the "Lancet" as it is too long to quote here; the purport of it is to show that medical education and the system of examination in England leave a good deal to be desired. In the same number of the Lancet is to be found the address of Sir Thomas Horder, Bart. M. D. F. R. C. P., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the medical students. He tells almost the same story. "The medical curriculum is much too crowded: your teachers lament the fact as much as you do .....I should like to see some unloading of this overburdened curriculum, but so far the powers that be give no sign. Something seems to bar the way; vested interest perhaps." Vested interest, no doubt, for it is no secret that some medical institutions in England maintain a high reputation not exactly for the excellence of their teaching, but for their exclusiveness, high fees and a certain stiff standard of examination which is admitted by some professors and examiners themselves to be unpractical and not necessarily designated to make skilful practioners. Thus, it is well-known that a certain college which grants high qualifications in surgery, rigidly insists on Embryology a very difficult and technical subject, which is a stumbling block to the best students, but which is absolutely of no practical value for the work expected of them after qualification. The object, of ccurse, is to make the examination (the primary) extremely difficult in an abstruse subject of no practical importance to a surgeon, in order to maintain a high standard! Such a college can afford to do this because its qualifications are eagerly sought after, though those of other colleges are just as good, but have not the same commercial value. No wonder that a man of Sir Thomas Horder's experience and reputation criticises such a system of teaching and examination and goes on to say that if he had his way he would "familiarise the student in the physiological room with several methods and instruments which he will use in the wards, but which, if I may judge by my own experience, he rarely masters properly—the opthalmoscope, the laryngoscope, the stethoscope and blood counting instruments." This learned professor laments that many young doctors are incapable of diognosing cases properly though they are thoroughly acquainted with unseless details. Many of them, he says, who have scored heavily with examination papers could scarcely say "boo to a goose in the sick room." (Here in India people think a lot of these examinations). The professor goes on to say that students are made to study minutely such structures as the organ of Corti, or to trace the infinitesimal presence of potassium sulphocyande in the salvia and much less interest is taken in the study of subjects of real practical importance to fit them to become really skilful practitioners. In other words, the whole system encourages and favours cramming for the mastery of useless important details that overburden the medical curriculum in that country. This is one of the reasons why on the Continent, especially in France, a country with which I am intimately acquainted, the English system of medical education is considered to be very much behind other countries.

Such then is the state of medical education in England. People here make too much of these English degrees and diplomas and they have themselves to blame if those of their own country are undervalued. Most people here believe that because a man has succeeded (very often after much cramming) in passing an M. D. degree or F. R. C. S. examination in Great Britain he forthwith becomes a paragon of knowledge and is an expert the moment he lands in this country. This is due to ignorance and a false estimation of values. A medical man or a surgeon, who may have passed brilliant examinations to secure his qualifications, has still to acquire a good deal of practice and experience before he becomes skilled. Book knowledge is no doubt, a good thing, but it does not make the expert or the practical man.

Seeing this to be the state of affairs, I think it is the duty of the Indian medical man, as well as the public, to raise a protest against this insidious and mischievous propaganda. For as Mr. H. G. Wells would say if he were here "Mr. Gopal begins to see through it."—I am etc.,

DIOGENES.

SHE TYPED THIS WITH PLEASURE.

Lady office assistants must find many of the letters they type dry and uninteresting. But there are exceptions; for instance the typing of the letter which follows gave Miss Emilienne Reverdi, a lady stenographer of 28 rue Lagille, Paris, very considerable satisfaction.

"I am happy to be able to declare," writes Miss Reverdi in French, "that Dr. Williams' pink pills have done me very much good. As a result of overwork I found myself extremely enfeebled. I had pains in the back. I slept badly, my appetite which formerly had been excellent disappeared, to carry on my daily duties became exceedingly difficult.

"I was in great distress over the poor state of my health when a personal friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I have to congratulate myself now on following this wise counsel. for to-day all is well—Dr. Williams' pink pills completely cured me."

By restoring richness to the blood and tone to the whole nervous system. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people repair the ravages wrought by over-work, worry, malaria, fevers, or other debilitating causes. They are remarkably efficacious as a specific for anaemia, neurasthenia, general debility, digestive troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, and for the ailments which afflict women from maidenhood to middle-age. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11, for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"WOLSELEY"

The hardships and obstacles of the trip from Leeds to Quetta, much of which lay through barren country, proves the fact that the Wolseley is built to endure.

WOLSELEY MOTORS LTD.
(Vickers, Ltd.)
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay
also at
42, Chowranghee, ... CALCUTTA.
Cashmere Gate, ... DELHI.

Hair Health & Hair Smartness

USED daily, a little Zenobia Brillantine will give your hair a smooth, glossy appearance and enable you to keep it in perfect order the whole day. It stimulates your hair by feeding the scalp and preventing dandruff. Obtainable in a variety of agreeable perfumes, you will find it delightfully smooth and not too greasy.

Obtainable in the following principal perfumes: Lily of the Valley, Night Scented Stock, Sweet Pea Blossom, Jasmin, Indian Bouquet, etc.

ZENOBIA
BRILLANTINE CONCRETE
Manufactured by ZENOBIA LIMITED, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

For economical, trouble-less motor-cycling choose a
RALEIGH
THE MOTOR-CYCLE
known now as "The Gold Medal Motor-Cycle," because of the way in which it carries all before it in open competitions and the dozens of gold medals won every year. Ample reserve power, highest efficiency, good road clearance, speed and reliability. With Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer countershaft gear unbeatable.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
263, Hornby Road, (opp. Cr-s & Co.)
BOMBAY.

TO
LOVERS of PHOTOGRAPHY
"AGFA"
PHOTO-PRODUCTS
"ELEPHANT"
PHOTO PAPERS
"IHAGEE"
CAMERAS & ENLARGERS.
BEST ENAMELLED DISHES and MOUNTS
TRIPODS—ACCESSORIES etc.
LEONAR "P.O.P."
CAN BE HAD FROM:—
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES.
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ELECTRO GCID PLATE
WRISTLET; WATCHES.

The very newest style. The design and durable finish will satisfy the most critical. Very charming appearance. Fitted with excellent Swiss mechanism.

Guaranteed for three years.

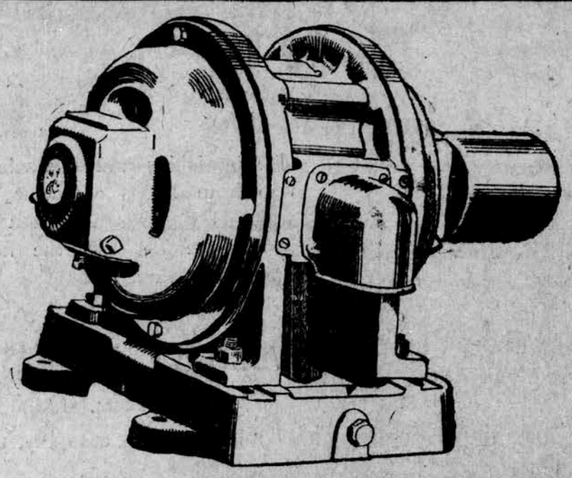
PRICE Rs. 7-0-0 with strap or Bracelet. World renowned "B" Timepiece Rs. 2-8-0
Write to: V. S. WATCH Coy.
P. B. 105. MADRAS.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C. P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
RAJVAID NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.
177, (A), Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.



THE NEW THREE -- PHASE MOTOR A TRIUMPH OF G. E. ENGINEERING.

The new G. E. polyphase motor represents a distinct advance in motor design. No effort has been spared to make the motor the best that engineering skill can devise and careful workmanship construct. It is G. E's crowning achievement in alternating current motors.

G. E motors both alternating and direct current give satisfactory operation over a period of many years under Indian climatic conditions.

The guarantee of excellence on goods electrical

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., INC.

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U.S.A. — SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

B—3—Clive Building, CALCUTTA. — Exchange Building, P. O. Box 992, BOMBAY. — Albert Victor Road, BANGALORE CITY.

Illustrated Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A BOMBAY DIARY.
THE WORLD OF SPORT.
AUCTION BRIDGE OF TO-DAY.
LITERATURE AND ART.
SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
NATURE NOTES.
SHORT STORY.
WOMAN'S PAGE, ETC.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL .. .. Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL .. .. Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN .. .. Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

PRICKLY HEAT
Can be subdued by regularly using
Bengal Rose
POWDER
Containing 10% Boric Acid.
Ans. 10 Per Tin.
POPULAR PHARMACY
Grant Road—BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY! CHEAP PRICE!

FOR FORD OWNERS

We have just opened a special department for the supply of spare parts and accessories for FORD Cars and Trucks. Goods can be had both at retail & wholesale rates. We stock both Genuine & American made parts.

COME & SEE OUR SPECIAL DEPOT.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams Autoworks. | PROPRIETORS RANE LTD. | Telephone No. 22475.

ASK FOR SERRAVALLO'S TONIC BARK & IRON WINE

It will be found INVALUABLE by the over-wrought business man and the busy house-wife, while, its remarkable palatability renders it a general FAVOURITE with Children.

Over 10,000 Medical Testimonials

Sold by Chemists & Stores

J. Serravallo
Trieste (Italy)

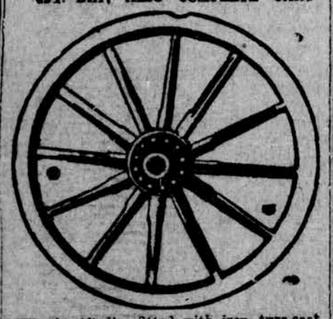
AGENTS: PATELL Ltd - BOMBAY 3.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR", Bombay.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

ARE YOU PARTICIPATING
IN THE GREAT Rs. 1500 DISTRIBUTION

Messrs Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras, are distributing the sum of Rs. 1,500 among purchasers of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

At least one bottle in every despatch will have a half currency note of Rs. 50, 10 or 5, in the wrapper. If you find it you will get the other half from the Company. Even if you don't find a note there is more than your money's worth in a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY

for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, headaches, sprains, strains—all aches and pains.

Out of the 150 notes sent away there are yet 132 to be found. You may find one or more of them.

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY - - - - - -
- - AND LOOK FOR YOUR NOTE

B. N. 8. L. B. O.

"B.C.P.W." RODOFEN — Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

"B.C.P.W." ANTISEPTIC — An ideal dentifrice for daily use
TOOTH POWDER

Manufactured by
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)
Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from 1—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Branch:—
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.
PHONE: No. 40784.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.